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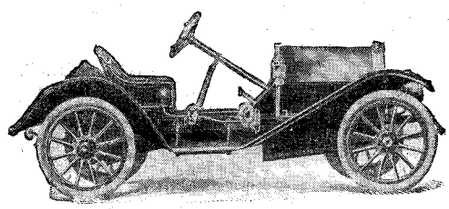

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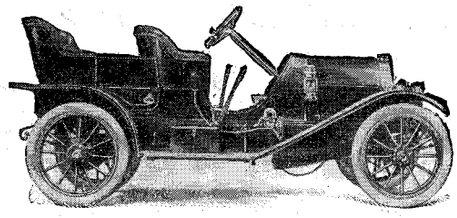

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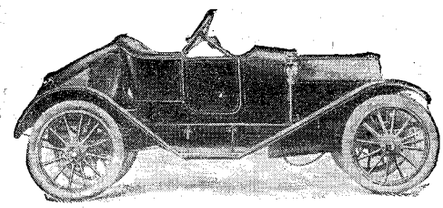

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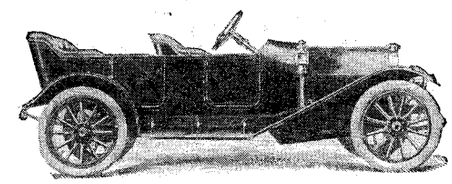

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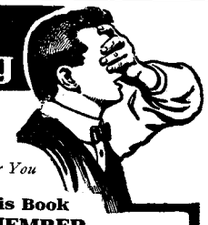

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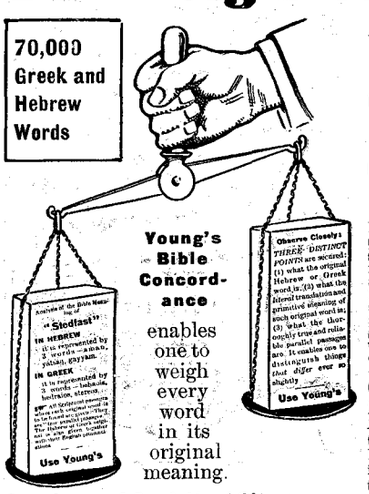
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STEDFAST, (to be) —

1. *To be faithful, steady,* אָמַן *aman,* **2.**
Isa. 78. 8 and whose spirit was not ste
78. 37 neither were they stedfast in

2. *To be cast, firm,* יָצַק *yatsaq,* **6.**
Job 11. 15 yea, thou shalt be stedfast, a

3. *Standing, steady, established,* קַיָּם *qayam*
Dan. 6. 26 he (is) the living God, and ste

4. *Firm, sure, stedfast,* βέβαιος *bebaios*
2 Co. 1. 7 our hope of you (is) stedfast, k
Heb. 2. 2 if the word spoken by angels
3. 14 the beginning of our confide
6. 19 as an anchor of the soul, both

5. *Seated, stedfast, steady, settled,* ἕδρα*ι*
1 Co. 7. 37 he that standeth [stedfast] in
15. 58 be ye stedfast, unmoveable,

6. *Standing, settled, stedfast,* στερεός *s*
1 Pe. 5. 9 Whom resist stedfast in the

STEDFASTLY, to behold, look up, set, be

1. *To strengthen self,* אָמַץ *amats,* **7.**
Ruth 1. 18 she saw that she was stedfas

2. *To place, set, put,* שִׂים, שׁוּם *sum, sim.*
2 Ki. 8. 11 he settled his countenance st

3. *To look intently,* ἀτενίζω *atenizō.*
Acts 1. 10 they looked stedfastly towa
6. 15 looking stedfastly on him, sa
7. 55 looked up stedfastly into hea
14. 9 who stedfastly beholding hir
2 Co. 3. 7, 13 the children of Israel cou

4. *To settle, make stedfast,* στηρίζω *stēr*
Luke 9. 51 he stedfastly set his face to

Analysis of the Bible Meaning of

"Stedfast"

IN HEBREW it is represented by 3 words—aman, yatsaq, gayyam.

IN GREEK it is represented by 3 words—bebaois, hedraios, stereos.

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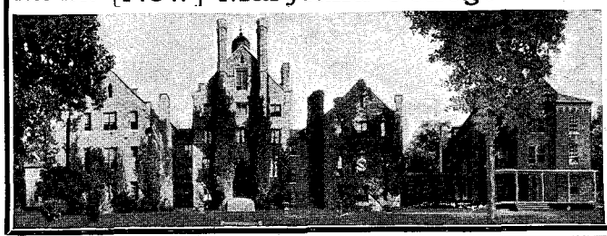

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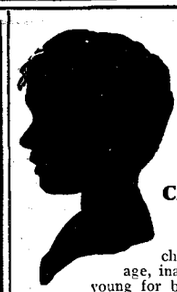

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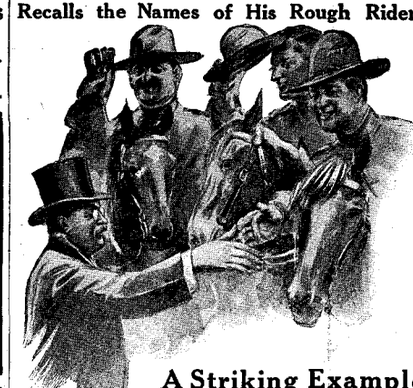

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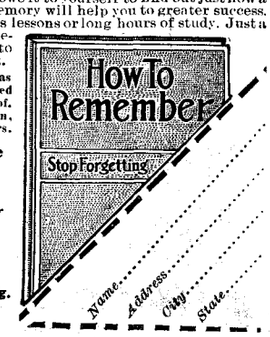

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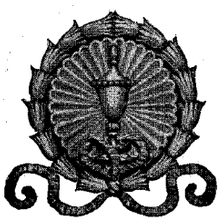

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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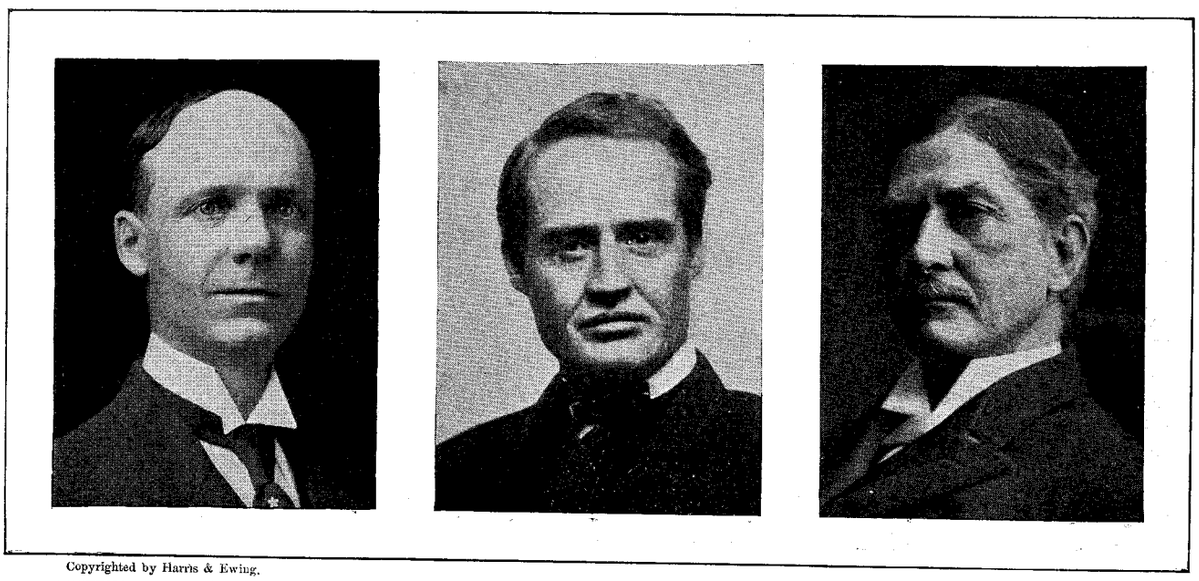
TOPICS OF THE DAY

STATE OR NATIONAL CONSERVATION?

A SPIRIT of mutual distrust seems to hang like a dark cloud over the rival camps of State and National conservationists and prevents that cooperation that would ensure the best success. As shown in the comments quoted below, the advocates of National conservation fear that the State governments might fall under the influence of powerful corporate interests, as has been not unknown in the past; while the advocates of State conservation declare that the National Government is usurping State rights in this matter. Moreover, some of the speakers at the great Conservation Congress at St. Paul remarked that when it comes to being swayed by corporate interests, the National Congress has not always been as pure as the driven snow. Some of the Governors of the States containing the lands to be conserved were very bitter in their denunciation of the attitude of the Conservation Congress against States' rights, and the Governors of Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington came near withdrawing from the Congress on this account, according to the news dispatches. The delegates from California, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, and the four States named above held an indignation meeting, but took no radical action.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is strongly for Federal control, as he emphasized in his speeches on his recent Western tour, and a large following agree with the Colonel. President Taft, however, many of the Western Governors, and such men as James J. Hill are in favor of "States' rights." President Taft made his position on that head perfectly clear at St. Paul in these words:

"In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the Federal Government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to Federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to



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GOVERNOR NORRIS (DEM.), OF MONTANA,

Who declared in disgust that the friends of States' rights at the St. Paul Conservation Congress "couldn't break into the meeting with a jimmy."

GOVERNOR STUBBS (REP.), OF KANSAS,

Who declares he doesn't know "why it is that corporations and others that want to steal power sites and timber, want control of natural resources vested in State Legislatures."

EX-GOVERNOR BLANCHARD (DEM.), OF LOUISIANA,

Who favors National control and says that States' rights is "dead under the tramping feet of a million marching men."

SOME "WAR GOVERNORS" OF THE CONSERVATION CONFLICT.

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THE WILD AND WOOLLY EAST.
—North in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

U. S.—"It's no more'n right, boys, but I'm afraid it might make Gifford peevish."
—H. M., in the Portland *Oregonian*.

WESTERN VIEWS OF THE PINCHOT CONSERVATION IDEA.

pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the States. We have made wonderful progress and at the same time have preserved with judicial exactness the restrictions of the Constitution. There is an easy way in which the Constitution can be violated by Congress without judicial inhibition; to wit, by appropriations from the National Treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this manner."

At the same time, it is noted, Mr. Taft's conservation laws have accomplished more toward National control than anything else so far done.

But in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, "it isn't merely a question of State against Nation, it is really a question of special corporate interests against the interests of the people." And Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, in his speech, went so far as to say that "the doctrine of State rights is dead; it is dead under the tramping feet of a million marching men . . . and it is our duty to see that it is not again permitted to gain a foothold." Western Governors, however, such as Governor Brooks, of Wyoming, Governor Vessey, of South Dakota, Governor Norris, of Montana, and Governor Hay, of Washington, are all arrayed against such a doctrine. They are for State rights. The machine in Washington, in the words of James J. Hill, "is too big and too distant; its operation is slow, cumbrous, and costly," and in their Salt Lake City conference the Western Governors had passed a resolution "that State government, no less beneficently than National Government, is capable of devising and administering laws for the conservation of public property."

Upon this the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that the States did not make good use of the lands turned over to them by the Swamp Act of 1849 and 1850. But, nevertheless, in the opinion of the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), all the West will be against Mr. Roosevelt's Federal control plan, because "of all possible agencies the Federal Bureau is the very worst," and because "by no possibility can the Federal Government do what he wishes to do except by usurpation of powers never committed to it by the Constitution." The States are the right agencies of conservation, declares the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.). "They are competent and they know best the conditions and needs of their people." The Roosevelt plan, thinks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Dem.), "violates natural justice and departs from historic and well-approved policy," and it holds that the younger States "are deserving of a better and juster fate than to be made rent-paying lessees of their own resources."

"THE NEUTRAL ZONE."
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

Some Western newspapers, however, are no less in favor of National control than the above are opposed. The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind.) holds it to be "incontrovertible that action that is the common concern of all can be profitably undertaken only by the National Government," and in the opinion of the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.) State rights in this problem are overshadowed by "popular rights," particularly "when the doctrine of State sovereignty is being made to serve as a cloak behind which nefarious designs against public property are being plotted." For "the privilege-seeking interests," in the view of the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), "would much prefer to take

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VICTIMS WHO LOST EVERYTHING IN THE COEUR D'ALENE FIRE.

THE TOWN OF TAFT AFTER THE FIRE.

TIMBER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

WALLACE, IDAHO, SHOWING THE BURNED DISTRICT.

Photographs copyrighted, 1910, by F. M. Ingalls.

TOO LATE FOR CONSERVATION. SCENES FROM THE FOREST FIRES.

their chances with State governments." Thus, in the phrase of the Chicago *News* (Ind.), the argument for State control "is an argument for weak and ineffective guardianship." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) fails to see any signs of centralization or one-man power "in the proposition that the Government should control its own lands," and if the National view prevails, says the St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.), "it means that we shall save what is left of our big heritage in the public domain."

President Taft's views, however, and the supporters of States' rights have many friends. The President's statement, quoted earlier in this article, is highly praised by the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which observes: "Its careful reserve and the sobriety of the language in which it is couched make it no less effective." "Practicality and feasibility are the key-notes" of the President's address, says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) is certain that the State interest in such land as is now the topic of discussion "is paramount to that of the United States." Commenting on the President's words, the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes:

"He spoke of the 'wonderful progress' that has been made while the restrictions of the Constitution have been 'preserved with judicial exactness,' and declared that it will be 'a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded,' by appropriations from the National Treasury for unconstitutional purposes. This is a much-needed reminder and it is gratifying to perceive that the President is becoming imprest by what is really one of the most dangerous tendencies of the time."

"There is," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), a striking difference between the attitude of President Taft at the Conservation Congress and that of ex-President Roosevelt. Coming in immediate succession to "Mr. Roosevelt's sensational speeches in the West," comments the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the careful and firm handling of this large subject by Mr. Taft can not fail to suggest a striking and refreshing contrast."

"And in addition to its whole tone and temper, there are two utterances in Mr. Taft's address that stand out in express opposition to the Rooseveltian methods. 'In these days,' says the President, 'there is a disposition to look too much to the Federal Government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to Federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the States.' And in the closing part of his address he declares that 'the time has come for a halt in general rhapsodies over conservation, making the word mean every known good in the world.' Emotional agitation is Mr. Roosevelt's *forte*, and impatience of every general law or principle that stands in the way of his immediate object is his most persistent characteristic. We are confident that Mr. Taft's appeal to the sober sense and the rational

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conservatism of Americans will meet with a hearty response from his countrymen."

This subject of conservation is no child's play, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) points out, but a task for a great constitutional lawyer, a man of patience and tact and constructive genius—

"able to guard the rights of the Nation and of posterity, and in touch, as well, with the pulse of the region most directly affected by the laws he may prescribe; fitted, in brief, to lay down a course in the direction of the ideal that will not be too difficult for imperfect human nature to attempt to follow. These conditions Mr. Taft fulfils, and to him the task may be left with confidence and satisfaction by conservationists of every class."

INSURGENT VICTORIES, EAST AND WEST

THO "East is East, and West is West," there was little sectional exclusiveness in the news of the insurgent victories in last week's primaries, the Republican "stand-patters" going down to defeat in New Hampshire, as well as in Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. The nomination of "Winston Churchill's candidate," Robert B. Bass, for Governor in the Granite State is looked upon by the Eastern press as especially significant as the first trial of the direct primary in a New England State. In Michigan, the defeat of the venerable Julius Cæsar Burrows, who was slated to succeed Aldrich as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, leads the newspapers to wonder why he did not see the coming storm, and retire voluntarily like his colleagues Senators Aldrich and Hale. Burrows is to be replaced in the Senate by Representative Townsend. While the radical press view Senator La Follette's successful campaign for renomination in Wisconsin as a mighty vindication of the original insurgent, a number of the other editors remember that his triumph had long been an assured thing, and express only mild surprize at the overwhelming majority which places the progressives in full control of the State and eliminates Wisconsin's one "standpat" Congressman. The doings of the Republican State Convention of California had, of course, been foreshadowed by the results of the primaries held some weeks since. The Republicans in session at San Francisco proceeded to draw up a typical "insurgent" platform, indorsing the "national progressive movement," the Roosevelt brand of conservation, and Mr. Taft's tariff-commission views. In making this platform, the Californians, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) takes pains to notice, did not stint their praise of either Roosevelt or Pinchot, but they were also careful to keep in line with the Taft Administration.

Much of the editorial comment on the New Hampshire result consists of attempts to prove the identity, or, on the other hand, the dissimilarity of the movement in that State to the insurgency of the Middle West. To the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) the nomination of Mr. Bass is simply another proof that the party has become progressive and is "discarding its taskmasters." The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) believes that the result will encourage the Western advocates of the "new nationalism" and "is significant of the breaking-up of the old Republican party." To the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), however, it signifies rather a Republican renaissance and "speaks eloquently of a return to first principles." The progressive victories in New Hampshire and the West, we are assured, prove "that the party of Lincoln and Sumner and Seward has not surrendered at discretion to predatory interests; that it has not outlived its usefulness." But to another Republican paper in Philadelphia, *The Press*, the news from New Hampshire is evidently mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing," for it remarks:

"The progressives in New Hampshire are neither new nor like the insurgents in the West. The Republican faction which won at the primaries on Tuesday has been trying to do that for four years."

Attention is directed by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) to the greater freedom of action assured to the individual voter by the party primary. In New Hampshire the grip of the all-powerful Concord machine "has been not only loosened but broken on a first appeal to the Republican voters under the new scheme of popular rule within the party." This demonstration, adds *The Tribune*, is "one which is likely to impress the Republicans of this State and of other States still adhering to the indirect system of nominations." The New York *World* (Dem.) declares emphatically that here is another triumph for the direct primary system, and "any appeal to the people which makes such a reform possible can not fail to justify itself."

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) analyzes the conditions in New Hampshire as follows:

"While it would be inaccurate to describe Robert P. Bass and his followers as identified with the La Follette-Bristow-Cummins group of the West, these now ascendant progressives in New Hampshire have fought essentially the same battle, tho one adjusted to New England conditions. This movement, started by Winston Churchill several years ago, in opposition to the alleged domination of the politics of the State by the Boston & Maine Railroad, has steadily forced itself on the attention of the people, until now its candidate has succeeded by a decisive majority. Senator Gallinger, the Federal officers, and the 'Old Guard' generally, have been emphatically defeated. The rather radical system of direct primaries, under which New Hampshire is now operating, was put through the legislature by the very men who have just triumphed under its operations. A reorganization of the party is seemingly inevitable, with this new element at the top."

Republicans as a party need not be alarmed about the November outcome, says *The Transcript*, but "serious-minded people may rather concern themselves over the trend of that party—whether it is longer to remain an expression of the conservative sentiment of the country." Much as Mr. Roosevelt's speeches "may make the judicious grieve," *The Transcript* admits that they are clearly in line with what the people want; "the old idea of the Republican party as the custodian of property interests and of business welfare seems to be passing." The Philadelphia *Press* regrets the passing of the able and experienced Senator Burrows. The conservative *Public Ledger* (Ind.), of Philadelphia, believes that

"The significance of the La Follette victory lies not in the fact that his triumph is more striking than in former years, but in the wider acceptance of his doctrines, the numerous victories for La Folletteism in various States, and in the accession to the ranks of Mr. Roosevelt, who is popularizing the radical proposals throughout the country and bringing as recruits his following."

Looking westward the progressive New York *Press* (Rep.) is cheered by the pleasing prospect—"the glorious West strikes off the last shackles of special privilege and carries the Republican banner to the heights of promise." *The Press* rejoices that Julius Cæsar Burrows, "that grand old member of the Aldrich oligarchy," has been "wiped off the Republican map of Michigan," and that reaction in Wisconsin, "tho supported by Vice-President Sherman and claiming kinship to Taft, is knocked dead as a canned mackerel by a final wallop with the club of Direct Nominations."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which has stood with the insurgents in their main demand, that for tariff revision, says that Senator Burrows must envy Aldrich and Hale:

"As he reads the returns he must wish he had followed their example and retired of his own volition rather than under the propulsion of the Republican voters' boot. It is particularly hard for him to contemplate the fact that he has been thrust aside in favor of 'Young Mr. Townsend,' as he calls him, an insurgent Representative who last spring was one of the leaders

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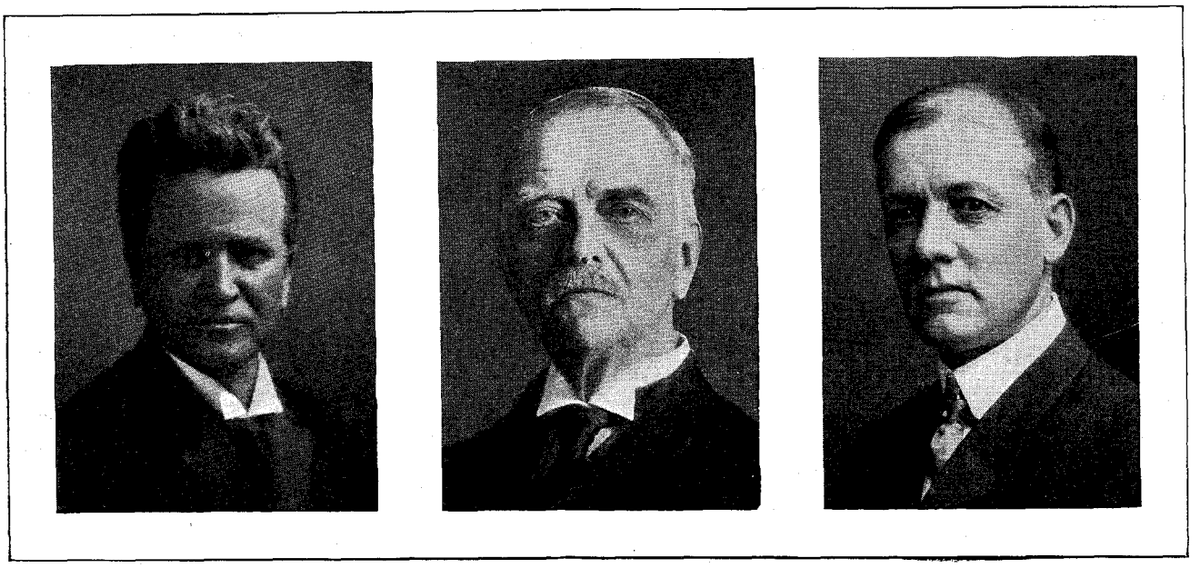

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Chief of the insurgent clan in the Senate, who carried the day in Wisconsin despite the most desperate opposition of the standpat element.

JOHN A. MEAD (REP.),
Elected Governor of Vermont by an uncommonly low margin in an election in which thousands of Republicans preferred home to the ballot.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,
The insurgent Republican who defeated Julius C. Burrows in the race for the Michigan Senatorship.

WINNERS IN SIGNIFICANT ELECTIONS.

in the revolt against Cannonism. Mr. Townsend declared that Mr. Burrows was too old. Mr. Burrows retorted that he was 'only seventy-three' and that there were many older men than he in the Senate. He further pointed out that as he would almost certainly succeed Aldrich as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Michigan would be sacrificing 'her own best interests' in defeating him. But Michigan has decided she would rather sacrifice her 'best interests' and have Mr. Townsend, than stand six years more of Mr. Burrows."

THE MAINE AND VERMONT RESULTS

THE DEMOCRATIC victory in Maine and the striking reduction of the Republican vote in Vermont are hailed by the Democrats as clear signs of a great Democratic triumph in November. "It indicates a sweeping Democratic victory from coast to coast," says Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and not a few Republican papers admit that the Republican outlook is blue. The insurgent leaders discern in these results a rebuke to the conservative wing of the party, while the conservatives reply that the party danger makes it imperative that the insurgents return to camp. The fact that one-quarter of the Vermont Republicans stayed at home is to the New York *World* (Dem.) symptomatic of wide-spread disaffection in the party ranks, and "foreshadows a Democratic majority in the United States next November of more than 1 000,000." Certain Republican authorities, however, refuse to be disturbed. These Green Mountain voters stayed at home because it rained, or because of the personal unpopularity of the Republican candidate. Besides, we are assured, it was an "off year" anyway, and in 1906, at the last mid-term election, the Republican plurality fell to 15,240, over 2,000 less than that given to Dr. Mead, and in November the country elected a Republican House, with a majority of 58.

While the New York *Sun* (Ind.) admits that "the Republicans in Vermont may have been affected sympathetically by the discouragement that pervades the party in States where factional quarrels are injuring it," it is inclined to believe that the chief cause of the reduced majority was "an unwelcome and widely disliked candidate for Governor." Nevertheless, it adds, "the Democrats—we can hear Champ Clark's peal of joy away out in Pike County—will naturally say that the result in Vermont is the precursor of Democratic successes the country over."

Republican ruin in November is foreseen by many editors who would not view such a calamity with regret. The Vermont election, "while not indisputable proof," is interpreted by the Washington *Times* (Ind.) as "at least a strong indication that the Democrats will have a majority in the next House." "If any Republican can find comfort in these figures" the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) nominates him as a "proper candidate for president of the Optimists' Club." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) see in this Vermont vote a serious warning for the Grand Old Party, and the New York *World* (Dem). adds:

"Vermont Republicans show, as Republicans everywhere else will show later on, that they want to open the books and find out what the trusts and combines did for the Republican candidates in 1904 and 1908, what there is about the Panama transaction that its chief promoters are so intent upon hiding, and what influence it is that prevents the true enforcement of law against the commercial and financial freebooters who are responsible in large measure for the high cost of living. . . . . .

"As a symptom, therefore, Vermont is highly encouraging. A corresponding collapse in the Republican vote in other States will give the Democrats an overwhelming majority in the House, important gains in the Senate, Governors of several great States, including New York and Ohio, and majorities everywhere that will be impressive enough to have a bearing upon men and events until the end of this Administration."

The Wall Street Journal (Fin.) goes into a somewhat detailed examination of the Vermont returns, and compares them with the vote in former years:

"The vote this year, so far as can be estimated from incomplete returns, falls about 9,000 short of the total of 61,500 given for the two leading candidates for Governor in 1908. The change in the relative vote of the two parties can be correctly measured only after allowance is made for the apathy which affected the voters as a whole. With a shrinkage of 9,000 votes, distributed pro rata, the party vote would have stood this year about: Republican, 38,850; Democratic, 13,650; Republican majority, 25,200. The actual figures, as nearly as can be estimated, are: Republican, 35,000; Democratic, 17,500; Republican majority, 17,500. This would indicate that about 3,850 Republicans voted for the Democratic candidate. This is a large proportion and sufficient to turn the scale in most of the larger States.

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"The vote in Vermont in September has usually been a pretty accurate barometer of the elections for members of Congress in the following November. How accurately the figures of the popular vote for Governor have reflected the character of the elections to come for members of Congress in November, appears in the following table:

Year	Republican Vote	Democratic Vote	Republicans	Democrats & others
1888 . . .	48,522	19,527	169	161
1890 . . .	33,462	19,229	88	244
1892 . . .	38,918	19,216	127	229
1900 . . .	48,441	17,125	197	159
1908 . . .	45,598	15,953	219	170
*1910 . . .	35,000	17,500	. . .	. . .

* Estimated.

The election of 1892, in which Cleveland defeated Harrison, this paper continues, "showed a larger Republican majority in Vermont than the election of this week; if this is a criterion, the next House will be Democratic by at least 100 majority."

In an editorial which may well represent the opinions of its Republican contemporaries, however, the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) declares that "no occasion for apprehension appears in the Vermont returns," Indeed, "the Republicans polled a very good off-year plurality, particularly on a rainy day." *The Transcript* goes on to explain away any misapprehensions that may have arisen in the minds of faithful Republicans:

"The average Republican plurality under off-year conditions has been rather more than 19,000, and Dr. Mead's lead over his Democratic competitor, about 17,000, exhibits a falling-off too small to be significant of any other than purely local causes. He secured the nomination after a campaign that lasted for the greater part of a year and engendered a great deal of bitterness. Half-a-dozen Republican newspapers either bolted the nomination or were silent on the main issue, and discust only national questions while he was stumping the State. Whether justly or unjustly, his antagonists called him 'the man with the barrel,' and this epithet may have had some influence. Moreover, he represented the 'succession' idea, having been promoted from the lieutenant-governorship, and against this method of selection there is a slowly rising tide of protest in the Green Mountain State."

TIGHTENING THE REIN ON THE RAILROADS

A REMARKABLE absence of hostile criticism from any quarter marks President Taft's appointment of the commission which will investigate and suggest proper legislation for Federal control of railroad stock and bond issues. His choice is being highly praised on every hand, one editor believing it "altogether so excellent" as to "wish it were commissioned to consider the whole question of railroad regulation." At the head of the commission is President Hadley, of Yale, the other members being Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, who was associated with Judson Harmon in the Santa Fé Railroad rebate case, Prof. B. H. Meyer of the University of Wisconsin, an eminent authority upon railroads, Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, and Frederick Strauss, of New York. In this commission Mr. Taft is thought to have preserved a balance between progressive and conservative opinion, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) setting down Messrs. Judson and Strauss as conservatives and Messrs. Fisher and Meyer as progressives, leaving Chairman Hadley as the impartial referee.

The New York *World* (Dem.) praises these men as being all exceptionally well qualified as experts, and similar statements are found in the editorial columns of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), the Troy *Record* (Rep.), and the New York *American* (Ind.). If the problem of National control over railway capitalization shall be solved through the work of this commission, the chief credit, according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), will be due to the "wise guidance and to the incomparable tact and good judgment" displayed by "the silent, patient, capable man who fills the Presidential chair." The New York *Press* (Rep.) likewise congratulates him "on having appointed a conspicuously non-political commission which is likely to search more conscientiously after the truth than the Cost-of-Living Committee when it was sent to seek out facts." *The Press* goes on:

"If the committee is not too closely cramped with instructions from the White House—and it is unlikely that such gentlemen would be so bound—its quest must take it into more or less intimacy with the question of physical valuation of railroads as a basis for charges against the public.

"Altogether the personnel of the commission promises a discussion of its subject which is sure to enlighten the nation more than the addresses of the President, the speeches of Colonel Roosevelt, or the rantings of three-quarters of the members of Congress who presume to educate the people on a supreme question with which they are densely unfamiliar."

Definite provision for the regulation of the stock and bond issues of the interstate carriers was omitted from the Railroad Law passed at the last session of Congress, the New York *Tribune* notes, only because of the difficulty of adopting a workable system. Some of these difficulties are thus suggested:

"One difficulty regarding the regulation of stock and bond issues by the Interstate Commerce Commission is constitutional. The companies engaged in interstate trade are State corporations, and they are engaged in intrastate as well as interstate commerce. Another question Mr. Taft's commission will have to consider is the practicability of imposing upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the great task of passing on the securities issues of most of the railroads of the country in addition to the engrossing list of duties the commission already has. Yet another service Mr. Taft's appointees will be expected to perform if a report favorable to regulation is adopted will be to provide for regulation in language that is simple and clear and with a system that is free from complications."

This question of Federal railroad regulation is also receiving much attention from editors who have been following the plea for increased freight rates, which representatives of Eastern and Western roads have been making before Examiner G. N. Brown, acting for the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will be remembered that, at the instance of the President, a published advance of rates was postponed by agreement until November 1. In the mean time the Commission, acting under the increased powers granted by the new Railroad Law, was to grant an open hearing to both railroads and shippers, and to decide whether the proposed rate advance was justifiable. Examiner Brown has taken testimony both in Chicago and New York, while a final hearing before the full Commission will be held in Washington. It is now believed by many that a decision can not be reached by November 1, and that the advance of rates will be postponed somewhat longer.

The most noteworthy feature of the Chicago hearing was the testimony of President Ripley, of the Santa Fé system, who argued for the increased rates, declaring that the great increase of wages has made operating expenses a greater burden, and that general business conditions next year would be such that the earnings of his road would so shrink as to barely pay the dividends. He is also reported to have asserted that increased expenditures for better terminal facilities and other improvements should be considered as operating expenses and be met by higher rates to shippers. As to what are the proper factors in determining a just rate, Mr. Ripley was of the opinion that the cost of a railroad and its capitalization should not enter into consideration. In a dispatch to the New York *Times* he is quoted as saying that there never was a better rule than the old and much-abused one, "all the traffic will bear," adding that "the value of the commodity handled and the value of the service are the factors upon which a rate should be determined."

While President Ripley's pessimistic prophecies about the

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WHO SAID TROUBLE?
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

WHY NOT TAKE A CENSUS OF THE TALL TIMBER?
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS.

business outlook are received as a serious warning in some sanctums and as mere symptoms of a personal "grouch" in others, his arguments for higher rates are taken by nearly all the papers to show the need of some supreme rate-making power. "If Mr. Ripley speaks for the railroads," exclaims the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), "it becomes at once manifest that the new legislation, instead of being too extreme, has been only reasonable." In an editorial very friendly to Mr. Ripley the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says that each road should state its own case to the Commission, which would allow a rate increase if absolutely necessary, and "in that case neither the shippers nor the public would protest," but "in this matter of higher rates they are justified in demanding satisfactory demonstration of their necessity." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) urge the railroads to take the public into their full confidence, and the public will then be fair to them. None of the reasons so far alleged for an increase in rates appears to the Richmond *News-Leader* (Ind. Dem.) to be entitled to any consideration. The Chicago *News* (Ind.) reminds President Ripley that he is not running a private competitive business, but a "public utility operated as a regulated monopoly." In supervising the process of rate-making, the Government, according to *The News*, must follow an entirely different principle from "any that seems to have lodgment in the mind of Mr. Ripley"—

"It must determine the value of the property used; then it must allow the owners a reasonable return upon the value of that property over and above all proper charges and operating expenses."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) likewise expects that the Interstate Commerce Commission will establish a definite basis of rate-making for railroads, and concludes:

"The fact is that rates can not be determined and fixt by any cut-and-dried theory of shippers or carriers, but have to be adjusted according to a variety of constantly shifting conditions and with regard to conflicting rights and claims. Hence the adjustment can not be safely left to the discretion of railroad managers, but must be subject to regulation and supervision by some authority representing the public which is bound to consider all the rights involved.

"The Commission may evolve some principle or set of principles to act upon, but it can not establish any fixt rule which will apply fairly in all cases."

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE WITH CANADA SETTLED

A CLASSIC controversy has been settled, after a century of misunderstandings, by a decision that promises, in the view of many editorial observers, to rank as one of the great achievements of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Ever since the treaty of 1818 had set forth the fishing rights of Americans on the Newfoundland coast, there have been differences of opinion between Great Britain and the United States over the precise interpretation of that treaty. Finally, last year, the two nations agreed to submit to the Hague tribunal seven questions for arbitrament. The outcome of the hearing, in which Senator Root was the chief counsel for the United States, has been looked forward to with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Of the seven points under discussion, five have been decided in favor of the United States, and two in favor of Great Britain.

While there is no doubt exprest in our newspapers about the ability and the fairness of the judges, and while the substantial justice of the award is generally conceded on this side of the water, there is a disposition on the part of the press to conclude that the two points gained by Great Britain were by far the most important. The seven questions at issue may be summed up as follows:

1. Must any reasonable regulations made by Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland for the preservation of the fisheries, desirable on grounds of public order and morals, and fair to fishermen of both countries, be subject to the consent of the United States?—Decided negatively, in favor of Great Britain.

2. Have inhabitants of the United States while fishing on these coasts a right to employ as members of the fishing crews of their vessels persons not inhabitants of the United States?—Decided in favor of the United States.

3. Can the exercise by the inhabitants of the United States of their fishing rights be subjected, without the consent of the United States, to the requirements of entry or report at custom-houses or the payment of light or harbor or other dues or to any other similar requirements or condition or exaction?—Decided in favor of the United States.

4. Can restrictions be imposed upon American fishermen making the exercise of the privileges granted them by the treaty to enter certain bays or harbors for shelter, repairs, wood, and water conditional upon the payment of light or harbor

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or other dues on entering or reporting at custom-houses or any similar conditions?—Decided in favor of the United States.

5. (The most important question.) The United States having by treaty renounced the right to fish within three miles of the Newfoundland coast, excepting certain specified districts, from where must the three miles be measured in the case of bays? Great Britain contended for a limiting line to be drawn from promontory to promontory in the case of bays more than three miles wide; the United States stood out for a line paralleling all irregularities of the coast.—Decided in favor of Great Britain.

6. Does the treaty give the inhabitants of the United States the same liberty to take fish in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Newfoundland as in Labrador?—Decided in favor of the United States.

7. Are the fishermen of the United States to have for their vessels, when duly authorized by the United States in that behalf, the commercial privileges on the treaty coasts accorded by agreement or otherwise to United States trading-vessels generally?—Decided in favor of the United States.

While the Philadelphia *Press* refers to the points gained as lesser technical matters," and while its opinion is common to many of its contemporaries, the New York *Tribune* believes that these five points "comprize most of the considerations which are of practical importance to the men actually engaged in the fisheries, so that the net outcome of the case will be beneficial to our fishing industry in confirming it in the major part of the rights and privileges which it has heretofore enjoyed."

Most of our editors however, prefer to dwell upon the two points decided against us. By the Hague award our fishermen, the New York *Evening Post* notes, may not enter any Newfoundland bay, "no matter how broad and deep it may extend," and herein they apparently suffer a "heavy set-back." In the decision on the first question, the papers have less to complain of, since the court ruled that Great Britain must submit to an impartial commission the question of the "reasonableness" of their regulations. Here, indeed, the Providence *Journal* believes that this ruling which apparently favors Great Britain is actually a gain to the United States.

The Boston *Herald*, speaking with a somewhat intimate knowledge of the fishing interests of its own State, declares that altho the United States did not by any means win a "sweeping victory," there is, on the other hand, no "reason for discomfiture in this country because of the scope of the British victory." *The Herald* continues in this vein:

"We must admit that our protest against the right of British authorities, even of local jurisdiction, to prescribe and enforce reasonable regulations on fishing within the limits of their authority had but slight ground, and that the finding of the arbitrators is little if anything more than a recognition of ordinary police power. The right of appeal against unreasonable regulations robs that British victory of any hardship for the interests of this country. The so-called 'headland rule' applying to definition of the three-mile limit apparently is the most important restriction of the rights of United States fishermen. But the actual importance of this seems to have been magnified, and, with the possibility of other complicating contentions removed, it is probable that so far from being a permanent restriction of our privileges it may rather provide a basis on which we may negotiate by treaty for such privileges as are really desirable. There is no doubt that American fishermen have gained very material rights on the Newfoundland coast. And what is especially noticeable is that the spirit in which the matters in dispute have been considered bids fair to be appreciated on either side so that already the suggestion is made that the way is cleared for a renewal of treaty discussions affecting a much wider scope of interests in Newfoundland and in this country than are comprized in the fishing industry. Herein must be recognized the chief gain from this international proceeding. An irritant has been removed. By a judicial hearing and decision rights have been established and officially declared. It will hereafter be easier for the representatives of the two nations to get together and consider mutual interests without prejudice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, and T. R.—*Boston Herald.*

FOREST fires in the West apparently knew enough to go out when something spectacular blazed forth.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Rockefellers are to hold a family reunion, and it seems about time for every one else to duck for cover.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THERE is a cannon on the front lawn at Oyster Bay; but we violate no confidence when we say that it is not Joseph G.—*Washington Herald.*

IF cotton keeps on soaring, the ready-made clothing salesman will soon be busy explaining away the little bit of wool that is in the goods.—*Washington Post.*

ARE the insurgents who hope to acquire Roosevelt and the big stick the same ones who object to the horrible despotism of Cannon and the small gavel?—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

GENERAL GRANT'S proposition that in case of war automobile owners be compelled to give up their cars to the Government at cost isn't alarming. Most of them would be willing.—*Boston Herald.*

JOSEPH C. SIBLEY says he wants the audit of his primary election expenses to go on just as if nothing had happened. Perhaps he, too, wishes to discover where that $42,500 really went.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A FASHION note says that small hats of sealskin are to be much in vogue this year. They'll have to be small to have much vogue if they are to be made of sealskin, and that's no fashion note.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A MOVEMENT is proposed to restore in duplicate the statue of George III. that once stood in Bowling Green, New York City. It will not cause the American people any embarrassment if our English cousins can stand it.—*Washington Herald.*

OLD man Gallagher may yet brag in his prison-cell that he made Gaynor President.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

WE can not all be legal advisers to the noble red man, hence we must try to bear our poverty with Christian fortitude.—*Austin Statesman.*

JAMES J. HILL thinks Dr. Eliot's five-foot bookshelf is not suited to railroad travelers. Not unless the road runs out of Boston.—*New York American.*

IF you were defeated at the primaries remember the consolation is yours that the majority was on your side—that is, the majority of the candidates.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

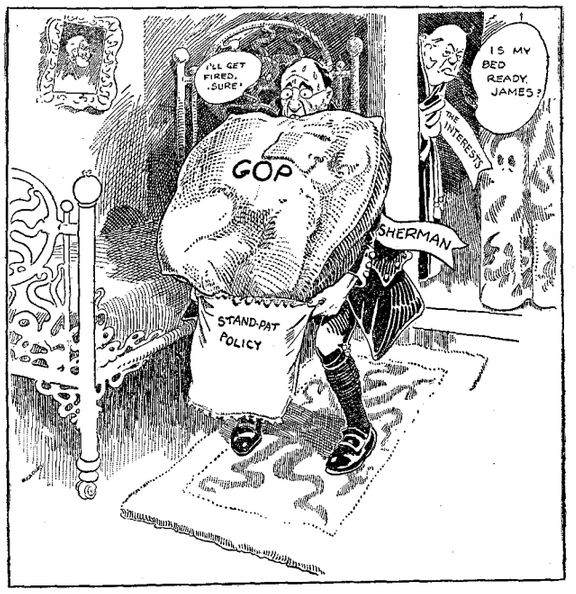
ONLY time will tell whether the population of Oklahoma will increase as fast as it has, when the Indians no longer have any money or property to transact business with.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BUFFALO declares that it fell behind in the race for population because it didn't annex its suburbs. An annoying boundary line near at hand prevented it from taking in Canada.—*Chicago News.*

WHITE men are offering to help the Yakima Indians get some water rights on their reservation. By and by the aborigines will have all the rights and the white men all the water.—*Portland Oregonian.*

IF you do not know how to farm, write Mr. Roosevelt. He'll tell you all about it. There is something he has raised more of in a month than was ever raised before by one man in a lifetime.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

AMERICA is not only producing bigger and better guns than any other nation, but she also produces more and louder advocates of peace than all the rest of the world put together. We're bound to win, Armageddon or millennium.—*Detroit Free Press.*



THAT ANNOYING MOMENT

When you can't get the pillow into the pillow-slip.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

FAMINE IN EUROPE

ALARMING reports are coming from Spain, Austria, Germany, and Switzerland with regard to the scarcity of meat. The laboring classes of Germany find it impossible to purchase flesh, and bread is scarce even in the south of Italy, once the granary of the peninsula. According to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna), the organ of Austrian Socialism, meat has suddenly risen from 8 to 10 per cent., and in some localities even more per retail pound. We read in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that in Germany a corresponding increase in prices of food commodities is spreading all over the country, and the Socialist *Volkstimme* (Frankfort) reports that dog flesh and horse flesh are also becoming scarce and expensive. Public meetings are being held in all the principal cities in Germany in which resolutions are carried entreating the Government to break down the frontier tariff wall, and admit foreign cattle, on foot or in carcasses. The admission of American canned meat is especially advocated. Commenting on these facts Mr. Fabra Ribas writes in the *Humanité* (Paris):

"It is difficult for the moment to see clearly the cause of this sudden scarcity. It is, however, incontestable that the principal cause lies in the commercial policy pursued by several of the states of Central Europe, especially Austria and Germany, where an Agrarian party, who play so important a rôle in the direction of public affairs, have set so high a duty on foreign meat as to exclude its importation. This protective tariff enables the great landed proprietors to sell at exorbitant prices, while it discourages the raising of cattle among neighboring nations, which once supplied German and Austrian markets. Thus trade has been thrown out of its natural and healthy condition; and a crisis of practical famine has come through the greed and selfishness of a few wealthy people in Austria and Germany."

FAMINE!
Premier Briand says he will look into this question when he gets time!
—*Humanité* (Paris).

The condition of things in Italy is not much better. We read in the *Tempo* (Milan) that there has not been enough grain raised in Italy even to support the tillers of the soil, and Mr. Amicis a deputy and landed proprietor of Pouille, which was once considered the granary of Italy, told a representative of the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) that not more than a tenth of the ordinary crop of wine and oil had been raised this year. This, of course, results, in part, from the depopulation of Calabria, Basilicata, and other sections of Italy through emigration to the United States. Of the condition of Spain Mr. Ribas declares:

"The statistics of emigration tell us, better than anything else, how profound is the poverty and how bitter the scarcity that reigns there. As a general thing the Spanish workingman does not leave his country unless forced by want, and yet the latest returns tell us that, in 1909, 111,058 left Spain for South America; that is, 3,335 more than the preceding year."

This writer thinks that there are some signs of revolutionary disturbance among the starving populations of Europe. The monopoly of the land and the greed of the great agrarian classes are kindling smoldering fires of fierce hatred and rebellion. He points to the lesson of history:

"It is only right that the causes of wide-spread poverty should be explained more clearly to the working classes. It must needs be that then the proletariat of every country will eventually understand that the bourgeoisie are really tyrants, trafficking in the poverty of those who are the producers of the country, of which they have been dispossest. History always repeats itself. The famine of 1846 was the direct cause of the Revolution of 1848. The terrible financial scandals of the present year aggravate the situation under the prevailing dearth and scarcity and the condition of things, unless it be ameliorated, threatens to bring a new 1848 of much wider extent, in that it may mean an international uprising."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA THINKING BETTER OF US

AFTER suspecting gloomily for some time that America was trying to force them out of Manchuria, the Russians now believe they see a change of heart, and welcome it most warmly. For a long time, they thought, it was our settled policy to egg on Japan and China against them, a plan that brought on the Russo-Japanese War, which, the conservative Russian papers say, could not have taken place, perhaps, if American high finance had not come down so handsomely to the assistance of Japan. The alleged change of attitude, these same papers assert, is evidenced by the manner in which the recent Russo-Japanese treaty is received by the American press, which contrasts strongly with the anti-Russian sentiment displayed in the discussion of Knox's plan to neutralize the Manchurian railways. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"It is impossible not to pay one's respects to the good sense displayed by American public opinion. But a short time ago it was extremely hostile to Russia. Only yesterday it enthusiastically approved Mr. Knox's plan to advance on Asia to the detriment of Russia's interests. The failure of this step and the treaty concluded between Russia and Japan, in consequence, had a powerful effect upon the American business sense. The text of the Russo-Japanese treaty was put into the hands of the American Secretary of State on June 23, and was published in the American newspapers the next day, together with the note sent to our ambassador in Washington, Baron Rosen. The newspapers of Washington and New York, in commenting on these documents, showed rare sound judgment. They did not see in them those *arrières pensées* which were ascribed to the Russo-Japanese treaty in some of the European press. Comparing it with the convention of 1907, they found in it only a development of those relations between the two countries which had been recognized even before, and now merely received a more definite form.

"We have already had occasion to remark that the anti-Russian proposal made by Mr. Knox was not to be attributed to the American people. It was the result of an intricate political game, due to certain internal political considerations, and not an outcome of the real foreign interests of the American people. The failure of this proposal, therefore, did not call forth any antagonism to Russia in American business and political circles, nor any desire to insist on their demands. The Americans know the value of labor and always prefer to follow the line of least resistance. Having received a setback in Asia, to which the unhealthy politics of Knox enticed them, they have found a new field for the application of their inexhaustible energy. They are now attempting to get a footing in Africa, to take the Republic of Liberia under their protectorship. At the same time they have decided to open a campaign of conquest in Asiatic Turkey. If both undertakings succeed, they

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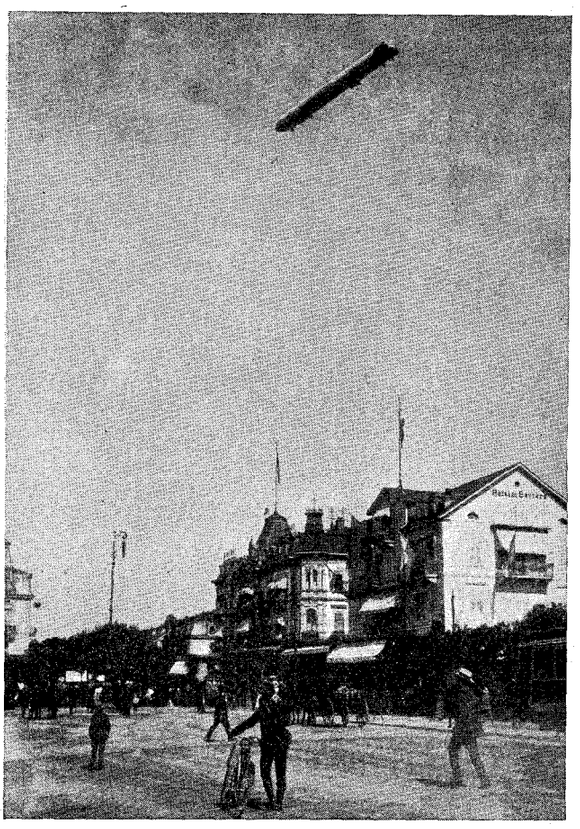


ARRIVAL OF THE PASSENGER AIRSHIP "L. Z. 6." AT BADEN-BADEN.

will find a field of work outside America which will consume their surplus energy for at least fifty years. It is true that in doing this they will deal a decisive blow to the Monroe Doctrine. But that is their affair."

The United States rendered great services to Japan in her fight against Russia, and at a critical moment when a continuance of the war with Russia would perhaps have signified a turn of fortunes against Japan, as this Russian paper thinks, the President of the United States came forward with his efforts to effect peace. All this was done, we are assured, to force Russia from southern Manchuria. Yet, as it happened, America has lost the most by this event:

"Until 1905 the American exports to Manchuria amounted annually to $22,500,000. Now, when the efforts of American politics are crowned with success and Russia is driven out of southern Manchuria, the American export is $7,500,000. Until 1905 America occupied the first place in Manchuria. She supplied 60 per cent. of all the imports. Japan stood second with 35 per cent. of the imports, and the other 5 per cent. were divided between Russia and the other Powers. Now, after the victory over Russia, the situation is reversed. It is no longer America that dominates the Manchurian market, but Japan, and Russia remains in the background as before.

"These figures are sufficient evidence that the politics of the United States until 1905 were not directed by the real interests of America, but by certain special considerations. What those considerations were we stated some time ago, and it is not necessary now to discuss the rôle which high finance plays in American politics.

"On a cool consideration of the common interests of Russia and America, it is impossible to understand why the United States tried so hard to injure Russia. Now, apparently, the time for sober judgment has come at last. It has become clear to the Americans that nothing is to be gained from Russia's defeat except injury to their own economic interests.

"The Russo-Japanese treaty has taken away from the international adventurers the possibility of building their own welfare upon the hostility between Russia and Japan. We are satisfied with the situation that has resulted and we will not recede from it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AEROPLANE OR DIRIGIBLE IN WAR?

HITHERTO Germany has favored the dirigible balloon as the best aerial war craft, while France has favored the aeroplane. Now, however, an expert German military authority comes out in favor of the French theory. "We have in the aeroplane a weapon of war which will be quite available in the near future," writes Colonel Gaedke in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The Colonel is a military specialist on the staff of the *Tageblatt* and has contributed many illuminating articles to the columns of that paper. He recommends aeroplanes for their cheapness and gives us a picture of a lumbering dirigible attacked by a swarm of aeroplanes. But, first of all, he pays a gallant compliment to the French mechanicians and says:

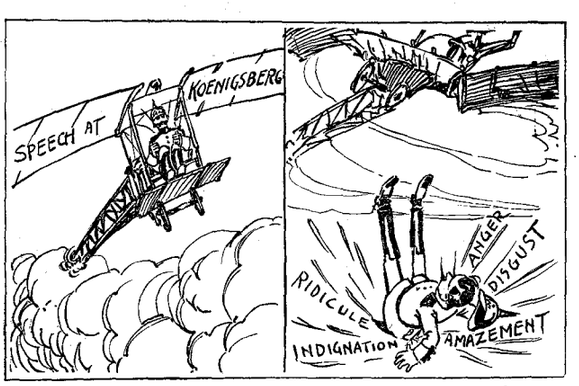
"It is easy to understand the proud joy of Frenchmen who in the domain of aeroplanes, as well as of dirigibles, have blazed a path for the rest of humanity; altho this French pride sometimes assumes a form which oversteps the limits of modesty. This, however, must not blind us to the necessity of taking seriously the intentions of the French Army in this matter, for the Government at Paris seems resolved to utilize this new instrument for military purposes, and to create a new arm of the service of great power."

Presupposing that dirigibles and aeroplanes have at last reached practical perfection and technical completeness, he thus speaks of their employment in a military campaign:

"The dirigibles will be the better craft to cross seas, and, to a certain point, serve as auxiliaries in naval warfare. They can be employed to drop bombs on the hostile forces and fortresses. The aeroplanes have the great advantage of costing less and can consequently be obtained in larger numbers. They are transported on land with little difficulty; they need not to be inflated with gas; they can be prepared for flight with dispatch and can rise or alight almost anywhere. They are specially adapted for rapid reconnoitering, and, if their number is sufficient, for permanent observation of the enemy. Already, at this present moment, they can do good service, and, if they do not take the place of cavalry, will eventually be enabled to supplement its activities."

He imagines, finally, an aerial battle between aeroplanes and dirigibles. The French, he says, are now taking measures to fit out a large number of such machines, and number counts as much as skill in such conflicts. This is the idea of a battle in the air:

"The dirigibles will be hemmed in by the aeroplanes as by a cloud of locusts. The brave pilots of the lighter machines will endeavor to rise above the dirigible in order to shower it with bombs and attack it with a fusillade of musketry. Staff officers



WILLIAM AS AN AVIATOR.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

of daring will find great advantages in the use of the aeroplane. We hardly know whether aeroplanes will ever be found very efficacious on the field of battle. There are still difficulties to overcome in making them so. Even at a height of 600 yards the aeroplane can be reached by a bullet. Moreover, its shooting must be very uncertain, and the quantity of bombs and

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PREPARING FOR WAR IN THE AIR.

Germany's Minister of War and Chief of Staff watching the aerial maneuvers with an eye to military possibilities.

ammunition it carries necessarily limited. Nevertheless, one thing is absolutely plain. We have in the aeroplane a weapon of war which will be quite available in the near future. It would be folly to claim that it is already adapted for the transport of bodies of troops, but its military value is none the less to be reckoned with."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DECAY OF ENGLAND'S ORIENTAL PRESTIGE

A TONE of melancholy, despondency, and despair marks the utterances of the London press over the condition of English influence in the Far and Near East. In Turkish diplomacy her hand has let drop the tiller, we are told. Once the flag of the United Empire flew triumphant from the Straits of Gibraltar to Malta, from Malta to Suez, from Suez to Singapore. Now all that the island kingdom once held of influence and authority has vanished away. The decline has started at the extremities; it will continue and broaden until it reaches the heart. The prestige which England won at Trafalgar, the Nile, and Waterloo is rapidly evaporating, says the Conservative *Saturday Review* (London). This weekly long ago despaired of America, now it despairs of England. It declares the English have failed in Egypt; they are bound to fail in Constantinople, and undoubtedly in China and Japan. The influence of the Union Jack is practically passed away. Of English power in Egypt we read:

"It is humiliating and unnecessary to dwell on the use we have made in Egypt of the free hand we gained by the agreement with France. Indeed, this was the only substantial advantage we did gain, and the use we have made of it has been to imperil our reputation with Europe as the fittest guardians of Egypt. After an extraordinary lapse of consciousness our Foreign Secretary seems to have been reminded again that there was an Egypt and it required very close attention. A return to sanity in our method of conducting its affairs has been rewarded by a revival of confidence on all hands, by the collapse of revolutionary elements, and by an acknowledged return of British prestige. But a little firmness and common sense would have prevented confidence in us ever being lost. . . . . .

"In every direction we find British influence on the wane, or, at least, we can not honestly say that our position is as strong as it was ten years ago. Partly, no doubt, this may be due to the policy pursued, which in some respects was inherited by the present Foreign Secretary, but partly it is due to the methods followed. There is laxity in dealing with our agents abroad, and often a failure to grasp the capacities of our rivals and the limits of our own. At all events, when retrogression in varying degrees all round is an established fact, either the Minister, the instruments, or the policy, and perhaps all of them, must be at fault.

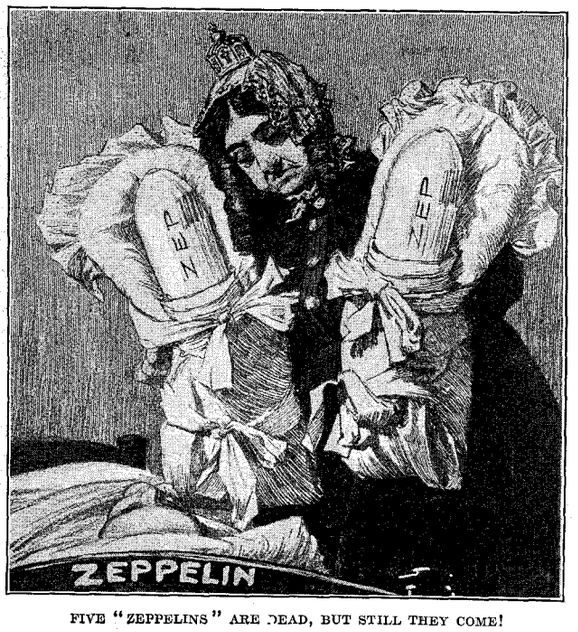
"Certainly the Minister can not be the heaven-sent statesman the press and the public pretend he is."

In Asia England has allowed Russia to steal a march on her, and China has also gained advantages in regions which once seemed to be the great field for British exploitation. England, remarks this writer, has allowed even South America to slip through her fingers, and the proud claim which the British ruler once advanced to be the first commercial Power in the world has recently been heavily discounted. As this writer says:

"All experts agree that in China we stand much less well than we did ten years ago. Not long since we were easily the first Power. Japan and Russia now hold the field and the rest of the Powers are nowhere. This is a matter of great and grave importance to us when we remember how large are our trade interests with the Chinese Empire and how very seriously any interference with them would affect great masses of our population. In one other direction where trade is a most important consideration for us we find little consolation. In South America, where for long we held the field, our influence is distinctly on the wane. This is certainly due to the neglect of opportunities by the Foreign Office, for throughout that continent we are allowing the United States or Germany to push ahead of us. This is not due to any spontaneous action by the Spanish-Americans themselves, for they prefer us to the Americans and Germans and our goods to theirs, but we make no attempt to rival the assiduous efforts to assert themselves put forth by our rivals."

A new British foreign policy has been recently inaugurated, we are told, a feeble vacillating policy. "The intelligent foreigner credits England with a Machiavellian policy which pursues its course without haste or rest to its goals." But the Machiavellis of other countries have beaten England in the East. To quote his words:

"At Constantinople we have allowed ourselves to be completely outmaneuvered. . , . We have shown neither strength



FIVE "ZEPPELINS" ARE DEAD, BUT STILL THEY COME!

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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nor astuteness, and we do not even trouble ourselves to obtain satisfaction for wrongs done to our own subjects. The greatest Mohammedan Power in the world, we have much less influence with the Porte than Germany and in a lesser degree than some other Powers. It is unquestionable that we have lost ground throughout the Near East, where we are regarded as their potential protectors neither by Christian nor Turk."

HUNGARY TURNS OVER A NEW LEAF

GREAT hopes are indulged in for Hungary as a result of the work of the present Parliament. Hungarian politics have long formed a strange mélange of clique, personal selfishess, and rebellion against the dual monarchy. The aristocratic Magyars loathe the Austrians and despise the mingled minor nationalities, Slovaks, Rumanians, etc. The state of political parties has been bewildering. New parties are constantly forming and often an individual starts a party on his own hook, and scours the country "representing certain views or schemes of his own," says Count Joseph Mailath, in the *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris). "The jealousies and rivalries of the parties" have for three years rendered a fusion of parties in the interests of a homogeneous governmental party impossible. But this year things have taken a somewhat better turn. Hungary has realized its position. "The country," says Count Mailath, "saw with anguish that the parliamentary situation was growing worse from month to month and discord raging among the various parties"; hence the formation of the new ministry.

Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE HUNTSMAN OF THE BALKANS.

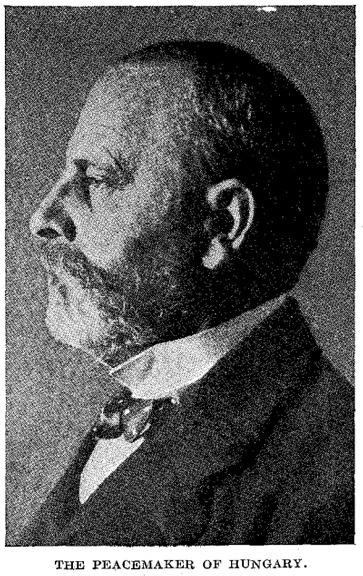
This statue of Emperor Franz Joseph was unveiled on his eightieth birthday, August 18, at Ischl.

While the whole house of 404 deputies is cut up into parties which are many of them little better than cliques, sections, or individuals of the population, representing local, personal, or race interests, a large ministerial majority has been secured as is evident from the table appended:

Party of National Labor (Ministerial)	244	deputies
" " Andrassy	17	"
" " "The People"	13	"
" " Kossuth	56	"
" " Justh	42	"
" " Various Nationalities (Croats, etc.)	8	"
" " Democrats	2	"
" " Peasants	4	"
" " Christian Socialists	1	"
Banfy's Party	1	"
Without Party	16	"
Total	404	"

Count Mailath hopes that this overwhelming majority of Khuen-Hedervary may enable him to hold his own and carry through needed reforms. The result of this election shows the mind of the nation as favoring a solid, practical series of reforms without separation, he declares. To quote his words:

"The nation has plainly shown that it has had enough of these exhausting political struggles, that it wishes for rest and order in the country and peace with Austria. The people wish to live on good terms and in cordial friendship with their aged sovereign, the most constitutional of monarchs. They condemn this parliamentary anarchy, the terrorism exercised by the minority, and, above all, the devotion of egotists to their own personal policy. The elections have shown that a great majority throughout the country do not wish for separation from Austria, and desire to avoid all conflict with their venerable King. They have shown that Hungary does not yield a favoring soil for a party founded on clericalism, nor for the ideas of international Socialism; for only one Socialist has been elected deputy. The Nationalists have also lost ground, the nation found their agitation pervaded with a spirit of rancor, and their alleged grievances without foundation."



THE PEACEMAKER OF HUNGARY.

Count Charles Khuen-Belasi-Hedervary, the new Premier, who has brought order out of chaos in Hungarian politics.

In advising the Government how to handle the jarring elements of haughty, egotistic Magyars, of Pan-Slavs, Socialists, and Internationalists who threaten to wreck the peace and unity of the country, this writer remarks:

"The electors have done their duty, and have given a vast majority to the Ministry; it is now the duty of the Ministry to do theirs. The first work of Count Khuen-Hedervary is to take up the subject of universal suffrage (which the Magyars do not favor because it will put them in a minority). But this matter is to be so managed that it will not endanger the unity of the Hungarian state, in which Austria also has a great interest. A barrier has to be set equally against separatist aspirations of the nationalities and internationalist plans of the Socialist."

The London *Times* takes this hopeful view:

"Judging by appearances, Hungary would thus seem to be entering on a period of political calm and economic recuperation. Croakers, indeed, predict fresh trouble, but Count Khuen-Hedervary is not a man to take needless thought for the morrow. Despite his formidable reputation, his personality is genial and attractive. What dark design can lurk behind a smile so winning and how can ruthlessness inhabit so cheery a soul? 'Sufficient unto the day is the success thereof' might well be his motto; and if he be burdened with any political principle it is probably that the King's Government must be carried on—as nearly in accordance with royal wishes as the imperfections of Magyar administrative machinery and perversity of politicians will permit. Magyar 'perversity' is for the moment at a discount. The country is in a state of anticlimax."

Of the new premier of Hungary's remarkable personality the same London journal observes:

"For some twenty years Count Khuen-Hedervary has been 'a coming man.' . . . His Croatian reputation for administrative high-handedness, political, tho by no means personal, unscrupulousness, and virtuosity in all the arts of corruption stuck to him like a bur and suggested doubt whether he could be the right man to lead a Dualist revival in Hungary. His well-known devotion to the Crown, his comparative inexperience of Hungarian Parliamentary life, and his shortcomings as an orator would, it was believed, make him the plaything of the Opposition. Count Khuen-Hedervary nevertheless accepted the Premiership, created, with Count Tisza's help, the 'Party of National Labor,' dissolved the Chamber, 'made' the General Election, and found himself at the head of some 260 followers in a House of 413. Count Khuen-Hedervary has consequently been able to journey to Ischl with heavy baggage and a light heart."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

AMERICA'S LEAD IN TELEPHONES

THE UNITED STATES leads the world in its intelligent use of the telephone, having eight instruments to every 100 inhabitants, while no other country has half as many. Canada stands second and Sweden third. Herbert N. Casson informs us in an article on "The Telephone in Foreign Countries," contributed to *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 13), that Germany has as many telephones as the State of New York, and Great Britain as many as Ohio. Chicago has more than London, and Boston twice as many as Paris. In the whole of Europe with her twenty nations, there are one-third as many telephones as in the United States. In proportion to her population, Europe has only one-thirteenth as many. He continues:

"The United States writes half as many letters as Europe, sends one-third as many telegrams, and talks twice as much at the telephone. The average European family sends three telegrams a year, and three letters and one telephone message a week; while the average American family sends five telegrams a year, and seven letters and eleven telephone messages a week. This one nation, which owns 6 per cent. of the earth, and is 5 per cent. of the human race has *70 per cent.* of the telephones. And 50 per cent., or one-half, of the telephony of the world is now comprized in the Bell system of this country.

"There are only six nations in Europe that make a fair showing—the Germans, British, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and Swiss. The others have less than one telephone per 100. Little Denmark has more than Austria. Little Finland has better service than France. The Belgian telephones have cost the most—$273 apiece, and the Finnish telephones the least—$81. But a telephone in Belgium earns three times as much as one in Norway. In general, the lesson of Europe is this, that the telephone is what a nation makes it. Its usefulness depends upon the sense and enterprise with which it is handled. It may be either an invaluable asset or a nuisance."

Mr. Casson states the reason for failure in most countries in three words—"Too much Government!" Before the telephone was invented, the telegraph had been a State monopoly; and the telephone was regarded as a kind of telegraph. Wherever a group of citizens established a telephone service, the Government officials looked upon it with jealous eyes, and usually appropriated it. Mr. Casson goes on:

"The telephone thus became a part of the telegraph, which is a part of the Post-office, which is a part of the Government. It is a fraction of a fraction of a fraction—a mere twig of bureaucracy. Under such conditions the telephone could not prosper. The wonder is that it survived.

"Handled on the American plan, the telephone abroad may be raised to American levels. There is no racial reason for failure. The slow service and the bungling are the natural results of treating the telephone as tho it were a road or a fire department; and any nation that rises to a proper conception of the telephone, that dares to put it into competent hands and to strengthen it with enough capital, can secure as alert and brisk a service as heart can wish. Some nations are already on the way. China, Japan, and France have sent delegations to New York City—'the Mecca of telephone men'—to learn the art of telephony in its highest development. And even Russia has rescued telephony from her bureaucrats and is now offering it freely to men of enterprise.

"In most foreign countries telephone service is being steadily geared up to a faster pace. The craze for 'cheap and nasty' telephony is passing; and the idea that the telephone is, above all else, a *speed* instrument, is gaining ground. A faster long-distance service, at double rates, is being well patronized. Slow-moving races are learning the value of time, which is the first lesson in telephony. Our reapers and mowers now go to seventy-five nations. Our street-cars run in all great cities. Morocco is importing our dollar watches; Korea is learning the waste of allowing nine men to dig with one spade. And all this means telephones.

"In thirty years, the Western Electric Company has sold $67,000,000 worth of telephonic apparatus to foreign countries. But this is no more than a fair beginning. To put one telephone in China to every 100 people will mean an outlay of $300,000,000. To give Europe as fit an equipment as the United States now has will mean 30,000,000 telephones, with copper wire and switchboards to match. And while telephony for the masses is not yet a live question in many countries, sooner or later, in the relentless push of civilization, it must come.

"Possibly, in that far future of peace and good-will among nations, when each country does for all the others what it can do best, the United States will be generally recognized as the source of skill and authority on telephony. It will be called in to rebuild or operate the telephone systems of other countries, in the same way that it is now supplying oil and steel rails and farm machinery. Just as the wise buyer of to-day asks France for champagne, Germany for toys, England for cottons, and the Orient for rugs, so he will learn to look upon the United States as the natural home and headquarters of the telephone."

SUNBURN AS AN INDEX TO HEALTH

THOSE who return from vacation with sunburned faces, or with at least what is called a "healthy" coat of tan, think they are exhibiting to their friends the evidence of health acquired or restored. There is some justification in this, thinks a writer in *The Lancet* (London, August 20), altho the sunburn indicates good health only so far as it evidences exercise in the open air. There is nothing in the pigmentary change itself that makes particularly for good bodily condition. We read:

"The sunburnt face implies that the individual has been exposed to a fresh, healthy, and open environment—to surroundings, that is to say, which have reacted upon him in a way which routine fails to do. It is true that nowadays the mere pigmentary effect of the sun upon the skin can be readily imitated by employing the chemical or ultraviolet rays of the electric light, and in particular the rays of the quartz mercury lamp; and so, if all the result required of a holiday was merely a sunburnt face, this could be done in the space of minutes instead of an expensive holiday at the seaside extended over weeks. It follows that mere sunburn is not, strictly speaking, an index of acquired health. No amount of ultraviolet-ray treatment, however, can produce the decided general improvement in health and tone which a change of air and scenery does.

"The truth is that the sun's rays are only one contributory factor to the restoration of health, and therefore the sunburnt face is merely evidence that the opportunity of an outdoor life has been seized. But the outdoor life connotes constant fresh air and exercise, in the wake of which follow healthy functional activity, good nutrition, and a general equilibrium of the system, all of which means that the machine is going smoothly, and that the life processes are not hampered by excess or by shortage. These conditions apart, it is probable that the bronzing produced by exposure to the sun is to some extent an indication of vigor and a satisfactory state of the blood, since the hemoglobin of the blood supplies the pigment to a sunburnt skin and in this way serves to protect the tissues. If this protection is not afforded, blistering or sun eczema may result. In a word, sunburn is merely a protective effort of the body. The active light rays of the sun, again, undoubtedly give a healthy stimulus to the respiratory process, since under their influence it has been proved that the quantity of oxygen absorbed is greater, while an increasing output of carbonic acid follows. It is interesting to recall in this connection the experiment which showed the apparent anomaly that animals deprived of nourishment die sooner in the chemically active rays of the sun than when they are exposed to the inactive rays. The activity of the vital processes in these cases being augmented, the store of energy was soon used up.

"Exposure to sunlight, again, increases the number of blood-cells, but the absence of light diminishes the number. A face burnt brown by the sun would seem, regarded in this way, to be a sensible object of a holiday, not, however, because the face

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is so bronzed, but because the circumstances which conspired to produce the brown complexion have other factors favorable to an all-round healthy state."

HEALTH-RISKS OF CARELESS MOTORISTS

WHILE the automobile may be a great aid to health by taking city people out into the pure air of the country, the motorists should be careful not to undo all the good effects by exposing themselves too carelessly to the strong winds and low temperatures they must face. The factors that may be injurious are of two general types, we are told by Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, of New York, who read recently before the American Laryngological Association a paper on this subject that is now printed in *The Medical Record* (New York, August 20). Injury may be wrought in the first place by conditions due to the air itself—temperature, currents, or pressure—and, secondly, by impurities, such as dust and smoke. Of these Dr. Delavan says, taking them up one by one, that they may all be harmful. Sudden and violent changes of temperature, exposure to strong drafts, and increased atmospheric pressure may all do injury. High pressure, due to wind, does more damage than most persons imagine. Dr. Delavan says that the persons who died in the great blizzard of 1888 mostly perished from this cause. A person with weak lungs can not travel at high speed against a wind without running serious risk. Add to this the inhalation of dust and smoke, with an occasional insect, and the increased possibility of taking in the germs of disease, and it is a wonder that more persons do not trace ailments to the use of the automobile. Possibly, Dr. Delavan thinks, this is because of the various kinds of protective devices that have been elaborated—eye-protectors, respirators, wind-shields, etc. Even with these, habitual speeding develops the so-called "automobile face," characterized by the open mouth and thus likely to increase the risk of infection. Says Dr. Delavan:

"Theoretically considered, the use of the automobile should be productive of a decided increase in the average of respiratory ills. Whether or not it has actually so resulted is a question. Taking up the causes of injury, we will first refer to chill. This may be acquired through unsuitable or insufficient clothing, or through clothing improperly applied. Not only should the body be protected, but the limbs should be carefully covered, especially in open motors. A coat, otherwise warm, may be cut too low in the collar. The idea that undue exposure of the neck and throat tends to strengthen the parts is a popular fallacy. No such custom prevails with the Eskimos and others of exposed life dwelling in cold latitudes. No part of the body would seem to demand more careful protection than that adjacent to the top of the sternum, where center the most important blood-vessels of the body, many of them within short distances of the outer world. A coat which does not properly protect the throat is like a roofless house. Any one who has skated, or has sailed an ice-boat in very cold weather, or who has had experience in mountain-climbing at high altitudes, will readily understand this. In motoring, neither extreme cold nor great altitudes are necessary to bring about conditions which rapidly lower the body temperature. As with the neck so with the feet. Low shoes, unprotected ankles, and want of rugs may quickly work disaster. Some of the head-coverings used are admirable. Others are exceedingly bad, comfort and safety being sacrificed to appearance, with no attempt to protect and shield the face and neck.

"The subject of proper underclothing must also be considered. The wearing of an abdominal band is considered by many experts a great protection against chill. It is easy to become chilled in an automobile when one enters it after leaving a warm room, even when well protected with clothing. Still worse to ride in an open machine in the country, fresh from an overheated train and with thin clothes. This latter situation sometimes confronts the city consultant when he is called out of town.

"Apparently the worst case is that of the chauffeur who, in the effort to replace a tire or repair some injury, works himself into profuse perspiration and then upon the driver's seat makes up lost time against a cold breeze. Such exposure should be prolific of throat and lung trouble. As a matter of fact, it does not seem to be. This may be accounted for by the youthful vigor and personal power of resistance of those who engage in the work of motor-driving, as well as by the health-giving effects of a life of abstinence and of activity in the open air."

The question of the influence of the automobile upon those inclined to throat and pulmonary tuberculosis is another interesting topic. Says Dr. Delavan:

"A case has been reported to me of a lady who made a motor-trip from New York to Chicago and back again in very dry weather. She left apparently in good health and returned with well-marked pulmonary tuberculosis. The investigations of David Twichell have shown that the tubercle bacillus quickly succumbs to sunlight. It is unlikely that the patient above mentioned contracted tuberculosis from the dust of the roadways. Possibly the disease may have been latent or unsuspected when she started and was developed by the excitement and fatigue of the journey, coupled with the mechanical irritation to the respiratory membranes by the dust.

"Again, the membranes having been irritated by dust, the germ may have been acquired in some lodging-place upon the way."

To sum up the matter, Dr. Delavan says, in conclusion, it would appear that under certain conditions and in certain cases the motorist may expose himself to positive risks, altho these may be modified or removed by precaution in the selection of a machine and by wisdom in using it. In suitable cases, the automobile may even be a valuable therapeutic agent. He goes on:

"These things being true it is time that knowledge upon the subject had been obtained sufficient to enable us to warn the public of the possibilities of danger and to instruct it as to the best means of protection.

"In addition to those precautions of a personal nature which each one using the automobile should observe, the safety and comfort of all would be greatly enhanced.

"1. By good country roads, kept in good order.

"2. By well-paved city streets, kept free from dirt and from the fine dust which is now allowed to remain after the coarser matters have been removed.

"3. By the enforcement of the laws against automobile smoke in our cities as the same laws are enforced in the principal cities of Europe.

"Thus would much just criticism of the motor be silenced and many friends be gained to a worthy cause."

BUILDINGS THAT STAND ON WATER—The house built upon sand is proverbially unstable, but apparently we are trusting in many cases to a foundation even more insecure, namely, water. That the solidity of the ground on which a large building rests may depend largely on the water that it contains, and that the safety of the structure may be endangered by drawing off this water, are clearly shown by recent events, noted in *The Engineering Record* (New York, August 13). Says this paper:

"The lowering of ground-water levels by pumping operations carried on in connection with subway construction may seriously affect foundations of adjacent buildings which are not supported on rock. In fact, deep excavations in soft materials in city streets, which are somewhat removed from bodies of water, are often the source of considerable trouble because of the settling of buildings. As the water is removed from the subsoil there may be not only a vertical settlement, but a horizontal motion as well. The movement of a building near an excavation is largely due to sliding of the earth which underlies the building, but where the structure is at a considerable distance from the digging operations it may be that removal of water from the soil allows the latter to be comprest, thus resulting in a settlement.

"Cases are on record where the water table has been lowered several feet at a distance of 200 feet from a subway excavation with an accompanying settlement in buildings of several inches."

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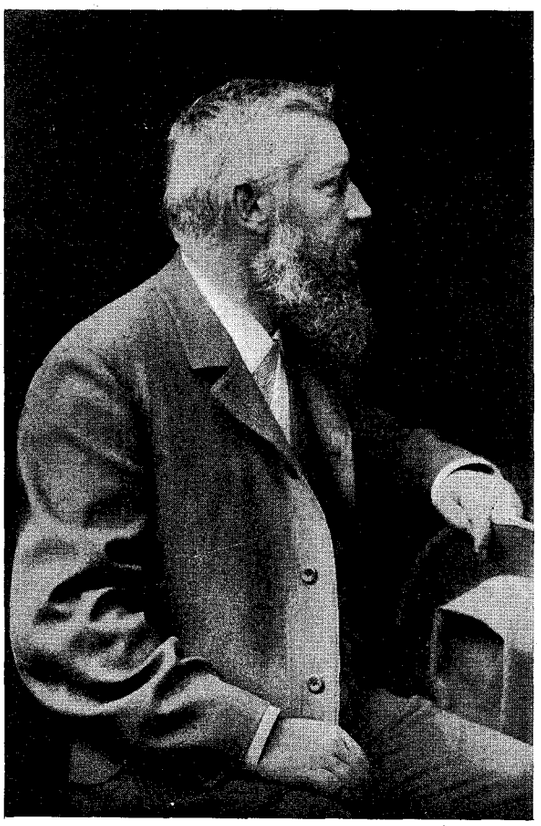
TINY EARTHQUAKES

EVER SINCE sensitive earthquake detectors have been built and observed it has been found that, besides ordinary earthquakes, there are recorded very slight disturbances that extend over hours, days, and even weeks. They appear as small pulsations, gradually increasing and then disappearing again. Says Otto Klotz, who contributes an article on this subject to *Science* (New York, August 19):

"In general they are far more prevalent during the winter season than in the summer. These pulsations or tremors I call microseisms. The question naturally arises, what produces these vibrations? Are they due to a constant stress in the earth's crust which at times adjusts itself by a rupture along some weak line, along a fault, or are they produced by thermometric or barometric conditions of the atmosphere? Among phenomena of the latter we may consider winds, and the position and movements of the area of low barometer."



"WE ARE NOW TREADING A ROYAL ROAD TO DISCOVERY."

Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald remarks that, just as royal huntsmen have the game driven before their rifles by a well-organized system, so the scientific investigators "have organized a regular drive, so that only a poor shot can fail to bring down the game."

Careful comparison of the earthquake records with the daily weather-maps during two years have convinced the author that the position of areas of low barometer is closely connected with these infinitesimal earthquakes. They make their appearance when lines of equal barometric pressure are closely crowded together, and they are absent when these lines are far apart, indicating slight transitions of pressure. For some strange reason, however, it seems that the areas of low pressure must be over the water to produce the little earth-tremors. As we read:

"Examination from day to day revealed the important fact that the position of the low is a very material factor in the production of microseisms. For instance, we have a low approaching over land from the western quadrant, as they always do, showing on the face of it a strong cyclonic movement, yet our seismograph does not seem to be affected by it as long as it is to the west of Ottawa. However, after it has passed Ottawa and descended the St. Lawrence valley or passed along the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and over Newfoundland to the Atlantic, then the microseisms become very active. . . . The important discovery that we have made is that the area of low with steep gradients to be most effective in producing microseisms must be over water, *i.e.*, the ocean. So far our facts seem to be well correlated, but there is one essential link still missing, *viz.*, 'How does the area of low barometer with steep gradients resting on the water produce the microseisms?' To this question I am not yet prepared to give an answer."

The following points, however, Dr. Klotz regards as settled—the dependence of these microscopic earth-movements on barometric pressure, the fact that they are due to lessened pressure over the adjacent ocean-bed rather than over the continent, and the fact that they represent vibrations of vast blocks of the earth's crust, covering tens of thousands of miles, continuing for some time after the removal of the immediate cause.

MAKING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES BY RULE

DISCOVERIES in science and the applied arts are no longer made by chance, but by systematic work—by the use, in fact, of rules that every experimenter must now observe if he desires to be thorough. This we are told by Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, perhaps the world's greatest theoretical chemist, in an article printed, in translation, in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 20). He writes:

"Discovery has already been organized extensively on a commercial basis. I shall not describe how Edison, after developing his great discoveries, was 'capitalized' by a company with the exprest object not only of exploiting the discoveries already made, but also of making other discoveries of equal importance. In the great industries, the machine-shops, the electrotechnical establishments, and especially in the chemical factories, we find laboratories of discovery in regular operation. The cool, calculating business heads of these establishments evidently find that the great outlay involved in these laboratories is judiciously expended, for they would immediately strike out the appropriations for this purpose if they found the laboratories unprofitable.

"It is possible to regard these laboratories as a means of systematically making use of the chances of discovery. Priestley, who at the end of the eighteenth century enriched chemistry with so many discoveries, likened his method to that of a huntsman who goes into the fields and forests, not knowing what he shall find, or whether he shall find anything. It is a well-known fact, however, that hunting is now carried on in a more systematic manner. For the amusement of royal personages, in particular, it has been found possible to eliminate chance and to replace it by certainty. We are now treading a similar royal road to discovery. Instead of strolling through the field and relying upon chance, we have organized a regular drive, so that only a poor shot can fail to bring down the game.

"This improvement in the art of hunting evidently consists in the replacement of the chance movements of the individual hunter, who can cover only a small part of the field, by a complete covering of the field with huntsmen and stalkers. In other words, no possibility of escape is left to the game. The modern art of invention and discovery is based upon the same principle. . . . . .

"The entire field of possibilities is divided into sections which can be controlled by the means at our command and each section is separately examined. By this method the particular part of the field which contains the solution of the problem can not escape discovery."

Professor Ostwald illustrates this by an anecdote of the botanist Peffer, who desired to test the action of certain chemicals on the swarm-spores of algæ. As it would take too long to try thousands of compounds separately, he simply mixed together all the substances on one of his shelves and tried the mixture to see whether it would produce the sought-for effect. He then proceeded in like manner with the contents of the other shelves until he found a shelf that showed the result for which he was looking. Subdivision of this shelf finally isolated the

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single substance that was the cause of the action. The whole secret is thus to sweep the whole field of possibility, no matter in how simple and arbitrary a way, with the experimental method. We read again:

"There is, it is true, a scientific instinct, *i.e.*, an unconscious trend of thought which leads to the selection, from many possibilities, of one suited to the purpose; but, as biologists regard every instinct as the result of a long process of natural selection, so the scientific instinct is developed, from long experience, in the latter part of the investigator's career. Then he can greatly shorten the process, but not without incurring the danger of one-sidedness.

"Is it possible, then, for every man to become a successful discoverer by following the rules? the incredulous reader asks. No; no more than it is possible for every man to become a good violinist, or an expert mechanician. In order that this plan can be followed with success a sufficient endowment of imagination and of positive knowledge must be present.

"The former facilitates the planning of the hunt, the latter does the work of the beaters and drives the game from its hiding-places. But altho it is not possible for every one to master the art of discovery, the art can still be learned. I have been convinced of this, to my consternation, in my own household. I am accustomed, at dinner, to submit to my boys various little technical problems, asking them to see what they can make of them. The boys learned the art of discovery so quickly, that at times I have been fairly overwhelmed by their achievements.

"The art of discovery resembles all other arts and accomplishments. At first the prerogative of a few independent minds, the arts subsequently were acquired by pupils and imitators, altho at first in a very imperfect manner. Then they gradually became common property, until finally some of them, like reading and writing, became a part of the intellectual inventory of every one.

"We have seen this development with our own eyes in the case of bicycling, and we are approaching a similar phase in the arts of discovery and invention. But altho the general state of culture exhibits this progressive improvement, there will always be differences in the readiness with which individuals are able to utilize the common possession. On the other hand, it is in the nature of all such developments to diminish these differences, as the history of civilization abundantly proves."

INCREASE OF JUVENILE CRIME—Crimes committed by young persons between fourteen and twenty years of age have quadrupled between 1826 and 1880, according to G. L. Duprat, author of a recent work on "Criminality in Youth" (Paris, 1909). Facts of this order are considered by experts among the most alarming that investigation has brought to light, for the young delinquent is the most dangerous of criminals. The increase has apparently taken place in all civilized countries. Says a reviewer of Duprat's book in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 2):

"In Prussia, from 1882 to 1889, an average increase of 1,000 a year has been noted. In the same period, the number of young criminals has doubled in Holland, trebled in Spain, grown by 27 per cent. in Austria and by 25 per cent. in the United States. . . . The same is true of the increase of juvenile crime in relation to that of general criminality in most countries. In France there are four youthful homicides to 100,000 persons of the same age, and only 2.2 adult homicides to 100,000 persons of that age. . . . . .

"The causes of this increasing youthful crime are minutely analyzed by Duprat—degeneracy, alcoholism, disease, neglect by parents, defective school education, unhealthy suggestion, the press, the theater, bad habits, gambling, debauchery, etc. Summing up, he concludes that the increase may be chiefly attributed to social dissolution.

"In the third part of his book, Mr. Duprat treats the question of repression and of moral cure. He studies the prisons of France and other countries, shows the necessity of a complete reorganization of our houses of correction, indicates preventive measures, and gives useful directions to those who are interested in schools for the abnormal. Finally, he notes the necessity of acting on public opinion, in order that unhealthy publications may be suppressed, the hygiene of dwellings improved, and strife waged against alcoholism, prostitution, and pauperism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASTRONOMICAL WORK FOR BEGINNERS

TIME was when the heavens were practically unexplored and when amateurs did a large part of the work of astronomical discovery. The rapid progress of the science in recent years, and especially the use of photography, which has supplied an effective and prolific means of finding new celestial objects, has narrowed the astronomical field for the amateur; but, according to Mr. W. F. Denning, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, there still remain a number of fields in which he can render good service. Says this writer, in an article abstracted by *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 13) from *The English Mechanic*:

"In spite of the thoroughness of the successful labors already performed in the realm of astronomical discovery in late years, there is still a promising field for amateurs. The sky contains an inexhaustible store of objects, and tho ordinary amateurs are handicapped in having to compete with the powerful appliances in many modern observatories, they can still hope to share in important discoveries.

"Evidently the new, or rather unknown, objects awaiting detection are very small, faint, and difficult, and will require, for the most part, observers of ability and instruments of pretty considerable capacity to pick them up. Before Herschel's time the heavens were practically unexplored. Very few nebulæ and double stars were known; only one periodical comet had been found, and Herschel reaped a rich harvest later on by systematically examining the firmament.

"To-day the conditions are all essentially different. The observer must needs explore ground which has been already surveyed again and again by the best instruments which human ingenuity has been able to construct, and by the most acute vision which masterly observers could command.

"If we review the past, we shall find that amateurs can claim a fair share of the discoveries which have contributed so largely to the advanced state of our knowledge. But the amateur is unfettered; he can direct his energies to any particular branch, whereas the professional observer has his routine work, and this often consists in the determination of exact positions, which affords him no scope whatever for effecting new discoveries.

"Amateurs of means can, of course, like the late Messrs. Common and Roberts, provide themselves with the apparatus necessary to insure success; but others with moderate or small appliances must needs pursue those branches specially suited to their circumstances. The latter will find an interesting field open to them in the observation of variable stars.

"Comet-seeking is another field which, perhaps more than any other, offers the prospect of original and valuable work. A young observer, naturally ambitious to associate his name in a creditable manner with the science he loves, can not take up any sphere of celestial work more likely to compensate him. To be the first to sight a new comet brings a world-wide notoriety, and such an achievement is well within the powers of ordinary observers with inexpensive telescopes.

"The study of sunspots—their magnitudes, physical changes, etc.—is one specially commending itself to amateurs. Since Dawes discovered the nuclei in the umbræ of the spots, and Nasmyth announced the 'willow-leaf' structure of the sun's outer envelop, we have had no very striking advances or discussions relative to sunspot phenomena, and it is certain that a variety of very interesting discoveries still await really capable observers."

Other astronomical fields that Mr. Denning considers still open to the amateur are the search for meteors, especially for new showers, and planetary observation in some of its departments. So much has been done in the way of lunar photography of late that he thinks that even the professional observer will hardly do better than the camera in this field. Mr. Denning concludes with these encouraging words:

"In the future, as in the past, amateurs will undoubtedly claim a large share in the performance of good observational work. There has certainly been too much sensationalism in

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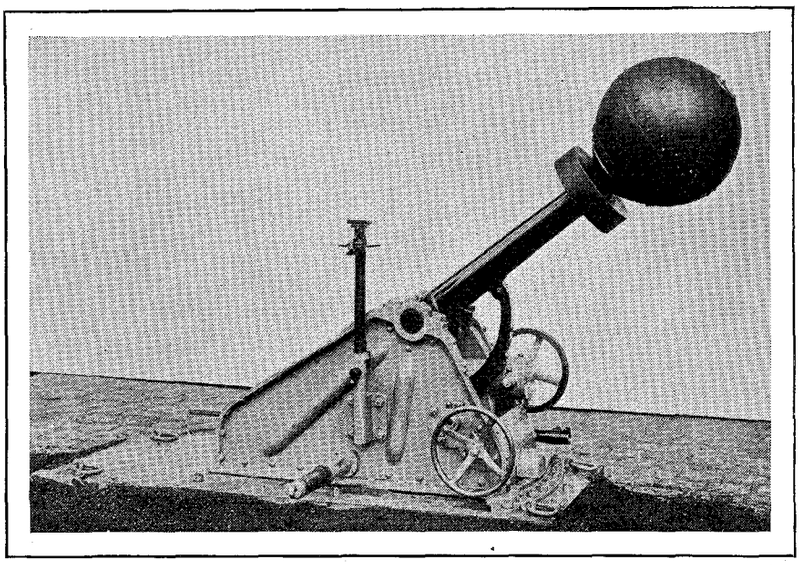
recent years. The go-ahead character of the times has, perhaps, induced this, and encouraged lively imaginations where it would have been better had there been calm and sound judgment. Faulty observations are not only misleading, but they retard and embarrass the progress of our knowledge. From the nature of things, however, serious mistakes and discordances among amateurs, both experienced and inexperienced, can not be avoided. The ranks of amateurs are recruited from 'all sorts and conditions of men,' who have to pass no tests as to eyesight, judgment, or efficiency. Thus among the collection of individuals who survey the planets and search the heavens in quest of novelties, there are able, average, and incapable persons whose results on comparison must obviously present some remarkable contradictions. The very best observers may be drawn from any walk in life. The great French generals who rose to fame in the Napoleonic era were derived from widely different classes of the community. An erstwhile grocer, blacksmith, clergyman, policeman, doctor, or nobleman may possess an enthusiastic love for astronomy and the natural capacity to pursue it with advantage both to the science and to himself. Everything depends upon effort and inclination. History teaches us what has been accomplished in the past by men of all grades, and 'history repeats itself,' so that any man, however humble his station and modest his pretensions, may hope to distinguish himself in, and honorably associate his name with, the most sublime of all the sciences."



FIRING A BIG SHELL FROM A LITTLE GUN.

It has just dawned on the inventors of ordnance that it is not absolutely necessary to have the gun big enough to put the shell inside. In the case of this gun, however, the enemy have to come within 1,200 feet of it before they are in danger, so some think that the man behind the gun may have to be braver than the men in front of it.

TO SAVE WASTED FUEL—Experiments having in view the utilization of inferior qualities of fuel that are now wasted by the hundred thousand tons, are described in *Energy* (English edition, Leipsic). It is a well-known fact, says this paper, that every year immense amounts of inferior fuel are thrown away as useless, being employed for leveling ways and filling in mines. This is particularly so in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district. We read:

"The 16,000,000 tons of coke produced each year yield about 4 per cent. ashes, equivalent to 640,000 tons, which, having a heating power of 7,000 caloric units, would produce about 40,000 horse-power an hour. About half of this quantity is utilized at the present time. Fine coal and coal-dust with a low percentage of ash may be used for coking purposes, made up into brickettes or employed for heating boilers on special grates. The higher the percentage of ash, however, the less the coal is adapted for these purposes. Nevertheless, this material represents about 200,000 tons, possessing a heating power of 5,000 caloric units, sufficient for producing 10,000 horse-power an hour. At the Ruhr district, it is estimated that 50,000 horse-power are lost every year for the same reasons. The Association for Promoting the Mining Interests of the District of Dortmund has just concluded some comprehensive experiments with inferior fuel of the above-described nature, which was used for heating boilers, producing gas in generators, etc. Attention was given to the elimination of smoke and soot, in order that suitable material for practical purposes might be obtained. The results were regarded as very good."

TO FIRE BIG SHELLS FROM LITTLE GUNS

A DEVICE whose success might seem doubtful, did it not proceed from the noted house of Krupp, is now being turned out by that famous German firm of ordnance manufacturers. By its means a large and heavy explosive shell may be thrown from a field-piece whose bore is far too small to contain it. A rod small enough to fit the bore of the gun is fastened loosely to the shell and drops off when both together leave the muzzle. This seems to be an enlarged form of the grenade to be fired from a rifle, described in our issue for July 9, page 55. In that weapon the grenade carried a rod that would fit into a rifle-barrel, and could be thrown 500 feet with an ordinary charge. *Cosmos* (Paris, August 13) says of the larger weapon:

"To produce appreciable destructive effects it is necessary to employ projectiles capable of holding large quantities of explosive, which involves the necessity of having large pieces of ordnance, hard to move and costly.

"The Krupp factories have just avoided this difficulty by inventing an arrangement that makes it possible to use ordinary field-guns to throw projectiles of large caliber. The gun has no special peculiarity; only the projectile is modified.

"It is composed of a spherical shell about 15 inches in diameter, having a fuse *F*, and a central tube opposite the fuse. In this tube has been placed a rod *D*, enlarged at its lower end to the diameter of the gun. The part *C* is a lid, sliding on *D* and intended to cover the mouth of the cannon.

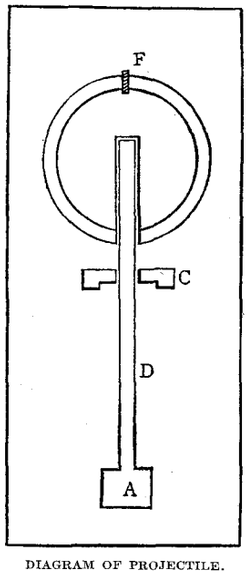


DIAGRAM OF PROJECTILE.

"To charge the gun, the powder is first put in place; then the rod *D* which takes the place of the shell, the part *A* resting against the wad. The lid *C* is then put in place and on the end of the rod is fitted a shell 15 inches in diameter. When the piece is discharged, the rod *D* is thrown beyond the gun, pushing the shell with it. When the enlarged part *A* reaches the lid *C*, there is a shock which decreases the velocity of the rod without affecting that of the shell. The latter continues its course, while its support *D* falls at a little distance from the gun.

"Naturally, the range of the gun is greatly lessened, since the shell is very heavy (180 pounds) without augmentation of the charge. . . . It is about 1,200 feet, with an angle of 45°. In spite of this inconvenience the Krupp device may render appreciable service in certain circumstances when large destructive effects are to be obtained at small distances."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE CHURCH AND FREEMASONRY

FREEMASONRY is taking such an active part in the anti-clerical campaign in Catholic countries as to rouse some to ask why it is so hostile to the Church. One cause of antipathy is traced by a writer in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), a Protestant Episcopal weekly that has a very friendly feeling for Latin Christianity. Freemasonry in its modern form, this writer avers, is not two centuries old, yet it is popularly supposed to be descended from the Knights Templar of the Crusades. At all events, we read, it is founded upon like ideals. "The knighthood of the twelfth century was a religious order whose members truly lived in the world, but whose ideals were very similar to those which St. Francis gave to his friars minor a century later." Both the Knights and the Franciscans "sought to ennoble the common life of their respective ranks. Both were intensely religious. Neither had the remotest thought of rivalry with the Church." Modern Freemasonry "springs from the reorganization into a 'grand lodge' in 1717 of four English lodges." He goes on to give some account of the political and religious conditions in England in the early eighteenth century, when this movement took its rise:

"A century and a half had elapsed since the English Church and realm were shaken by the rupture with Rome. A half-century had rolled by since the restoration of the monarchy. The German Protestant régime of the house of Hanover had entered upon its dreary course. The Georges preserved the traditions of English royalty, but yet had little in common with the brilliancy of Tudor and Stuart courts, and still less with the Anglican conception of religion which, despite their differences, was a continuous policy of English monarchs from Elizabeth to Charles II.

"George I., to whom the reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne formed but a prelude, broke with English past almost as completely as did the American Declaration of Independence. The Anglicanism of the Caroline era had been frowned upon by his two predecessors, and was effectively suppprest in his own reign. Churchmen of the Caroline school were Tories. The King established a Whig ministry, dissolved Queen Anne's Tory parliament, and used crown patronage so liberally as to insure the return of an overwhelmingly Whig parliament, in 1715. The Jacobite uprising signalized the difficulty with which England was being wholly Protestantized in the interest of the Hanoverian succession, which, at the beginning, stood on a very precarious footing; but the uprising was promptly suppprest. In matters ecclesiastical all the influence and patronage of the Crown were used to build up Continental Protestantism. England gradually settled down to that century and more of coldness and apathy in religion, of dormant Catholicity, of latitudinarianism in teaching, which only ended with the partial triumph of the Oxford Movement in the middle and later nineteenth century."

Out of those early eighteenth-century conditions Freemasonry arose, so the account proceeds, and quickly spread throughout England. It extended also into other lands, but England and, afterward, America, are its chief fields, and the place of its greatest successes. Further:

"Is it not easy to see that the warmth and the fraternity and the ritualism of the lodge were a protest of *the people* against the coldness and the lack of sympathy and the formalism that were ascendant in the Church? The fervor of the old-time worship of two centuries before had filled a need that was as firmly planted in the English breast as in the Italian and the Spanish. Indeed, until the sudden revolution in the Church's ceremonial that began under Edward VI., but was not finally triumphant until German kings on the English throne effected its consummation, England was the 'ritualistic' nation of the Catholic Church. Medieval Roman influence was constantly curbing the ritual excesses of England and Western Europe. To-day, when we are seeking to reestablish ceremonial on a historic basis, the advocates of Sarum and other old-time English uses are embarrassed by the fact that pre-Reformation English ceremonial was much more elaborate than either medieval or modern Roman. Roman, and not Sarum, ceremonial has the recommendation of simplicity. As the Church of England was historically the 'ritualistic' Church of Christendom, so the curbing of its ritualism, first by popes and then by Puritans, was always due to foreign influence. It only became finally triumphant, and ingrained into the English system, when Englishmen acquiesced in a government of foreigners, for foreigners, and by foreigners.

"And then arose Freemasonry, with all its wealth of ritualism and its warmth of brotherhood. Is it not clear that it was because men yearned for that which had been effectually stamped out of their religion, that the Masonic orders spread so rapidly among them? In theory the Masonic ritual embraces bodily worship of the Incarnate Son of God, as did the earlier worship of the Church. Its symbols have the same foundation as the symbols of Catholic ceremonial. And Freemasonry is the standing disproof of the common contention that Anglo-Saxons are not a ritualistic race. So inbred is the love of dignified ceremonial in our racial characteristics, that when Ritualism was driven out of the Church, Englishmen allowed themelves to be driven out with it, and Ritualism and Englishmen were together established in the Masonic orders."

THE SCENE OF THE COMING REVIVAL

THE COMPARATIVE failure of any revival that does not concern the young gives reason for the belief that the Sunday-school will be the center of the revival which is to come. Investigation shows, says Dr. David G. Downey, that not more than 20 per cent. of the Christian world became Christian after the age of twenty. "This simply proves that if any large proportion of the world is to become Christian, it must commit and consecrate itself at some time during the Sunday-school age." Dr. Downey is a secretary of the Board of Sunday-schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, in special reference to his own church, thinks that the revival is already well begun, as evidenced by the increased interest his church is showing in Sunday-school organization. Elements of this interest are "the preparation, adoption, and use of graded lessons; the employment of Sunday-school missionaries; the larger place given to Sunday-school interests in the literature, the conferences, and the pulpits of the Church." The history and experience of the Church, he points out, show that the failure of the Sunday-school means the loss to salvation of 80 per cent. Writing in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), he continues:

"The comparative failure of every type of revival that does not aim at the child is further seen in the fact that even when successful it saves only a fraction of life. Very frequently the fraction saved is exceedingly small. Every one admits that for a man to have forty, thirty, twenty, ten, or even five years of clean, healthy, wholesome Christian living is better than to have none. Every one also sees that this is not the ideal way, and can not possibly be God's way. Begbie's book—'Twice-born Men'—is a wonderful book; a book revealing the limitless possibilities of God's saving grace. The sub-title of the book reveals both the type and the limitation of the salvation it depicts—'A Clinic in Regeneration' is the sub-title. It is the language of the hospital, and the salvation depicted is simply the salvage of life's remnant. It can not be that God intended his Church to be nothing more or better than a hospital. It is a 'hospital, thank God! for the religiously poor, halt, lame, blind, and decrepit—a place where all such may obtain sight, healing, cleansing, and redemption. But it is also, thank God again! much more than a hospital. No father prefers to have his boy come to Christ through the experiences depicted by Begbie. No mother wishes her daughter to get to heaven by that route. There must be a better way. There is."

Another reason for his expectation that the Sunday-school

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WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH. PAUL SABATIER. ADOLPH HARNACK. OTTO BAUMGARTEN.

LEADING FIGURES AT THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF FREE CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

will be the field of the next great revival is "found in the fact that only so can the Church maintain its hold upon the world." Here is another statement of proof:

"The net gain of the Methodist Episcopal Church at home and abroad for the year 1909 was only 63,047. The religious census of the United States published in 1909 shows that the gain of membership in our Church was 33 and a fraction per cent. We have just kept pace with the growth in population. It requires no argument to prove that a church that is barely maintaining itself is not in a strong and healthy condition. A man must be able to do more than pull his own weight in a boat's crew. If the world is to be won for Christ, the Church must do more than pull its own weight. We are told on apparently good authority that 60 per cent. of our Sunday-school scholars slip away from the Sunday-school, from the Church, and from Christ. We know that the remaining 40 per cent. furnish at least 80 per cent. of the membership of the Church. It is easy to see how the Church would leap forward if only it would turn its attention seriously, earnestly, wisely, and winsomely to the winning of the 60 per cent. now carelessly allowed to slip away. We have two millions of young people in our care who have not yet come to spiritual consciousness. They have not yet personally committed themselves to Christ, nor dedicated themselves to his service. What a harvest field is here!"

The third reason relegates to the background the "other-worldly" motive that actuated the old-time revival:

"Many revivals are organized on the basis of fitting men and women for heaven. God wants us to fit ourselves for earth and be ready to do his work while we live. If we do that, he will take care of us in death. The matter of supreme importance is life, not death. God wants life—not the fag end of life, not the weakened and wasted, the vitiated and blasted life! No! no! God wants, man wants, the world needs the morning of life, the noon of life, the evening of life—all of life consecrated to him and spent in his ways. For the getting of life for God in the beginning and the holding of it to him until the end, the Sunday-school offers the supreme opportunity. The Sunday-school age is God's best time for the development of the spiritual life. God has other times, second best, third best, tenth best—but his best time comes but once.

"The minister, the layman, who would do most and most effective work for God and his fellows will not fail to see the significance of all this. If he is wise, he will invest his time and influence and talents where they will count for most. The Sunday-school offers to Christian men and women everywhere the most inviting and productive field for Christian service that the world of to-day affords. To be a true pastor of young folk, to superintend a Sunday-school, to take charge of a department, to teach a class of alert, eager, inquiring, and impressionable boys and girls, is the supreme opportunity of the Christian worker in the morning of the twentieth century."

SPIRIT OF GERMAN LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY

LIBERAL Christianity is afforded some useful lessons at the hands of the very people from whom most of the forward movements have sprung. This is the gist of the report furnished by Prof. Daniel Evans, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary, concerning the demeanor of the German contingent at the World's Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress held in Berlin during July. These men, says Dr. Evans, "have their liberty and use it for the tasks which it imposes upon them." Liberty is for them "a condition of work" and "the work they do justifies the freedom they have." Their attitude is thus further characterized by the writer, one of the American delegates, in a letter to *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston):

"They do not boast of their freedom; they do not make a shibboleth of it. They said far less about it than one is wont to hear in such meetings at home, but they showed the results of the free workings of their minds.

"Again, they are very earnest and serious speakers. They are more concerned with the content of their message and its communication to alert minds than with smart expressions. Their addresses were full of substance; they made great demand upon the intellect of the people. They partook of the nature of university lectures rather than town-meeting speeches. The audience may have justified this, but in that case the speakers treated the minds of their hearers with respect! I do not recall 'smart' things said by any one—except an American! Both speakers and listeners appeared to care only for the truth!

"Once more, these men, while most free in their thought, and exceedingly broad in their sympathies with other religions, are absolutely convinced that religious progress lies in the deeper understanding of the moral and spiritual significance of Jesus for the soul and the race, because of the revelation of God in and through him. There was not the slightest suggestion of grading all religions on the same level. There was no hint in their speeches that in remembering the truth in other religions they had forgotten the truth in their own religion. These men, . . . are profoundly Christian in their thought as well as in their spirit. They do not expect 'a spiritual theism' to become a substitute for the Christian religion. They believe in a *free* Christianity—but it is in *Christianity* they believe.

"Consequently, these greater liberal thinkers believe that the one great need to-day is religion. They do not expect salvation by liberalism, nor by orthodoxy, but only by the Christian religion becoming a reality in the souls of men. Salvation is not by emancipation from old masters, but by obedience to

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the one great Master. These men are entirely free and profoundly religious. Those who were most free and most religious made the deepest impression on the Congress. The Germans were not the only speakers who combined freedom and the religious spirit; the liberal Christian from England, Rhondda Williams, and the liberal Christian from America, Professor Rauschenbusch, have achieved the same end. And it is in this achievement alone that the progress of religion and in religion is possible."

The meetings, we are further told, brought forth prominently a generous recognition of the debt which the Christian world owes to the religious life and theological science of Germany. It was emphasized, says Dr. Evans, that "the intellectual awakening of the men who later became the leaders of their peoples, was due, in the largest measure, to the influences of German thought. Here they were brought into a new intellectual world; taught critical methods of research; forced to face the deepest problems of thought; enriched with new wealth of learning, and fortified in soul by the moral vigor and heroic appeal and idealistic principles of the great thinkers." America was represented at the Congress by Professors Peabody, Bacon, Rauschenbusch, and E. C. Moore; from England came Dr. Carpenter, Rev. A. Lilly, and Rhondda Williams; from France, Paul Sabatier and Bonney-Mauret, and from Rome the excommunicated Modernist, Murri. Germany, of course, sent her liberal leaders from all sides. Dr. Evans gives this account of some of the discussions:

"Harnack spoke on 'The Double Gospel': the gospel *of* Jesus and the gospel *about* Jesus; the first gospel has as its essential ideas the eternal value of the soul, the living God, and ethics, a life principle; the second gospel concerns itself with the riches of the kingdom which are only to be won through faith in Jesus the crucified and risen. 'If we hold fast unconditionally that Jesus was a man, it remains true that God made this Jesus Lord and Christ for mankind, and that faith in him has created and still creates children of God.' 'So the "double" gospel is still necessary to-day as formerly—the first contains the truth, the second the way, and both together bring life.'

"I give one more sample of the great utterances at this Congress by a man who is recognized as perhaps without exception the most influential theological thinker here, Professor Troeltsch, of Heidelberg. He spoke on the possibility of a free Christianity, free from church dogma and institution and at the same time in vital connection with the general movements of the age. He affirmed that 'Christian theism is possible,' and so also is religious relationship with Jesus, 'for the religious characteristics of his preaching and personality are recognizable, and a religious self-relationship to Jesus as the chief and central point of the life which streams from him is open to us,' and he concluded his address thus:

"'We stand on the threshold of a grand religious and church development, and we do well in preparing for it from within; moreover, we can be sure that European culture without a foundation in the religious power of Christianity can scarcely endure. And every future culture, in proportion as it possesses religious depth and maturity, will contain within itself that which forms the intrinsic vital power of Christianity—the regeneration and sanctification of personality through God.'

"On the whole this was the most important address of the Congress. The impression it made was profound, and the applause it won was tremendous. It will have great influence in Germany, and it ought to have the same elsewhere."

It is hardly to be expected that the "higher criticism" would be untouched in these discussions. The phase of this theme brought forward was: "Has the historical critical treatment of the New Testament increased or lessened its significance for the religious life?" Professor von Soden replied to this question:

"'One experiences the New Testament as the Book of books, as that which leads us to the high point of a unique religious development, in the fulness of time.' 'In the place of the authority of the letter and of the inspired man, there comes the overwhelming power of the truth itself.' Not in the form of an errorless writing or of a theoretical truth, but as power, as experience, revelation stands before us and legitimates itself, and the New Testament 'is the collection of writings which are exclusively filled by the spirit of Jesus.'"

ECCLESIASTICAL VAUDEVILLE

A CARTOONIST, not long ago, represented a modern church interior in the guise of a vaudeville stage, the preacher entering with the brisk trot of the vaudeville performer, shouting out as he came, "Morning, Congregation!" This vein of characterization does not seem far removed from that which a writer in the Chicago *Interior* furnishes us in remarking that both preachers and listeners of to-day seem to desire a sermon to be something that interests and excites admiration, instead of edifying, teaching, and informing. "In some cases the minister considers himself condemned to this sort of business, and blames the people for it." To quote further:

"His congregation, as he understands it, demands of him something intellectually brilliant or sensationally captivating, and if he can't furnish it, he imagines his tenure of the pulpit will be short—he will have to give way to some fellow who can.

"Oftener, however, the minister regards this demand for a display of intellect as an opportunity instead of an imposition.

"*If the secrets of all hearts were revealed, it would doubtless prove startling to discover what a big proportion of preachers look forward to Sunday morning service mainly as a chance to add to their reputation for eloquence, felicity, culture, erudition, and thinking-power.*

"The pastor who so regards his Sabbath duties is unfavorably influenced by the thought even in the moment that he chooses his Sabbath theme. His foremost consideration in picking a theme or text is to seize on some matter that he is prepared to treat with distinction.

"If the preacher supposes he has in him a vein of prose poetry, he looks for a subject that can be developed in poetic style. Stars, flowers, rivulets are his stock in trade, and the theme which can't be brought out somewhere in sight of these poetic symbols is not for him.

"Or perhaps the preacher feels he is strong on philosophy—then he will follow the lead of some abstract idea until it involves him in great abysses of mystery—expecting hearers to admire him the more as difficulty of understanding him increases.

"Or possibly the preacher has made or is making a reputation for oratory. In that case topics of commonplace life, in which the flight of the eagle would be ridiculous, are under taboo.

"Naturally the self-consciousness that asserts itself when the sermon first takes form, has come to be dominant when the minister enters the pulpit and sees fastened on him the eyes of all auditors. Now at all hazards he must maintain himself; he must let nobody think he is preaching poorly."

But the vain minister and preacher is really the production of sensation-hunting congregations. "The people love to have it so," and they do have it and must bear the responsibility for the worldliness and self-seeking of their preacher. Thus we are told:

"Many a congregation seeking a minister asks for a brilliant man in preference to a godly man, and having obtained him, flatters him to his face and boasts of him to the community for his intellect while apparently caring nothing about a Christian spirit in him.

"*Such a congregation will advertise over all creation a minister who quotes the poets or refers familiarly to the sages, who sparkles with rhetoric or revels in orotund periods, yet endure with content the utter absence from his preaching of every positive moral note that could awaken a drowsing conscience or nerve a sluggish hand.*

"And here, of course, is the central responsibility for the self-exhibiting preacher. As long as there are men going contentedly to church to be entertained—as long as there are women passing into transports of ecstasy at the sound of musical voice—so long there will be ministers whose chief aspiration is to furnish the servile titillations of ear and eye which this taste demands."

This does not release the minister from a large share of the blame. In fact, the vain preacher really misses the great opportunity of the pulpit, for he would be much more successful, we are told, if he preached really religious sermons, and touched the hearts of his hearers.

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LETTERS AND ART

NEGLECT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

IT WAS the aim of Cecil Rhodes to impart to the world of American and British colonial scholarship something of the culture dispensed at Oxford. So far our American Rhodes scholars have mainly taught us how inadequate is the preparation we give them for their work in the English University. We more or less complacently accept the fact in relation to classical scholarship, for Greek and Latin have had to fight hard for their existence with us. But Prof. Mark H. Liddell points out that a more "painful inadequacy" is found in the field of English. Rhodes scholars, it is said, "are so inadequately trained in a knowledge of its elements as to make useful university work on their part extremely difficult and in most cases impossible." Professor Liddell finds the explanation of this deficiency in a general low appreciation of culture among us, and in a letter to the New York *Sun* he states two causes. The first is to be seen "in a lack of practical encouragement of the work of our American scholars," and the second "in the lack of adequate resources to make their work more effective upon our national culture." Dwelling upon the first point Professor Liddell writes:

"We take a reasonable pride in the vast sums we have expended upon science in the last ten years; but how much of this outlay has been used to stimulate scientific English scholarship? Can we point to a single undertaking in this field that is comparable in magnitude and value to the 'Oxford Dictionary,' thousands upon thousands of pages of fresh material for a scientific understanding of our language and literature, well printed at an enormous expense, edited by paid scholars and assistants, and published at an immediate financial loss that would bankrupt an American trust? Can we point to one equal to the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' or to Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography,' or to the 224 large volumes of the Early English Text Society, or to the 103 issues of the Chaucer Society, or to the 44 volumes of the New Shakespeare Society? It is true that we indirectly help to support these undertakings by purchasing the publications for our libraries, but they would all have died long ago if they had had to depend upon the meager financial aid we give them. The brunt of their expense has been borne by English subscribers and English university funds, and in some cases they have been kept alive by private or, as was Dr. Johnson's 'Dictionary,' by Government subsidy. Can we point to any similar undertakings supported by private or Government aid? Can any of our American publishing-houses point to a list of equal length and value to scientific English study with that at present offered by the Oxford or Cambridge University presses?

"We have a curious notion in this country that if such publications can not command enough popular support to line well the publisher's pockets, the enterprise of their authors deserves to fail. As books of this sort are very expensive to manufacture, involving a large amount of dictionary correction at more than the cost of original composition if the work is to be at all trustworthy; necessitate, if they are to be compendious, composition in various types, especially small sorts which are expensive to set up, and demand a large outlay of paper if they are to be scientifically adequate, publishers regard them as unpromising commercial ventures; being but human they naturally prefer a new novel, where a lucky strike will yield 100 per cent. or so."

The quantity of German publications dealing with the English language arises, the writer shows, from the public support which Germans give to English as a scientific subject. "They recognize that no 'practical' knowledge or teaching of this subject can be effective or efficient unless founded upon a scientific basis." The German publisher may depend upon public and university libraries, upon professors and students to buy a sufficient number of such books to reimburse him. In this country, by comparison:

"Public libraries buy books for their readers on the reader's recommendation or on the favorable report of some literary or trade-journal. Volumes of ephemeral essays are to them 'serious works of literary criticism.' Dictionaries are necessary, of course, but in how many of our public libraries can you find the New English Dictionary? Anything apparently recondite in English is 'philology,' and, as librarians say, philology is a dead subject, usually represented by a short and dusty row of out-of-date 'authorities.' Our college libraries are in better case; but approach college libraries in an effort to attain their support for a new edition of Shakespeare or a new English historical grammar or a new edition of Chaucer and see what encouragement you get from them; possibly the promise of purchasing a dozen copies in the whole United States. College professors are still better, but you are invariably met here with 'My salary is too small to buy books for myself; I'll recommend it to the college library.' The librarian may put the new work on the list or he may not, but he will not subscribe until he 'sees the book,' 'it's against the rules.' As for the college student, examine the 'private' library of any senior just from college and you will see the sort of book he buys. They are not bad books, most of them, but one could hardly call them the concrete expression of a deep scientific interest in English. And it is hardly worth while for an American English professor to give bibliographical data in his lectures. Few students take down the references. A German student always does so, because he knows that the references will furnish him with independent data. I once borrowed a note-book of an American student in Berlin to make up a lecture I had 'versäumt'; there was not a reference in the whole thing, and he asked me in surprize if I 'took all that stuff down.' The most the American professor can expect from his students is a casual looking up of such of his 'authorities' as happen to be found in the college library on the chance that a question on the examination paper may involve a reference to one of them."

We can not hide behind the plea that the material for scientific work in English is more or less inaccessible to Americans, or say that the fault lies in the incapacity of our American scholars. For—

"They have long been contributing to foreign journals, and a faithful band of them has struggled along with the scanty resources at its command for a quarter of a century, creditably holding their own with foreigners so far as individual work is concerned. The cause lies deeper, and is to be found in a lack of an intelligent public interest in the subject itself to justify the devotion of one's whole time and attention to this branch of learning and provide him some means of putting on record the results of his work if he should reach valuable conclusions. We have lately heard much of the inadequacy of the professor's salary, and in most cases the professor's salary is inadequate; but the professor is not clamoring for the salary of a railroad president, all he asks is that the reward of his labor shall secure him from penury and want. As a class the scholar is more or less indifferent to the significance of worldly rewards. The hard thing for him to endure is not that he can not wear fine clothes and ride in a motor-car, eat expensive food, or attend the theater; it is the fact that public libraries and colleges do not supply him with adequate tools for his work, and that if he does overcome this inadequacy and reach conclusions which he regards as important to the world there is no adequate means of publishing the results of his researches. That is where the shoe pinches—his 'capability and godlike reason fusting in him unused.'

"Too often between the ages of forty and sixty, when other men are of counsel in the world's affairs, he is shelved as an unnecessary and idle social adjunct, as much a painter of the world's dreams as is the poet, his brother. Is this a pleasant career to look forward to? Is it any wonder the best brains of our young men do not seek scholarship as an outlet for intellectual activity? Will not our American scholarship ultimately become a byword among the nations if this condition remains permanent for any length of time? Suppose scholarship is maintained by those whose parents have acumulated enough of the world's goods to make their sons and daughters independent to gratify their whim of learning, as Lecky foretold—is this a desirable foundation on which to build a nation's scholarship? If this is our drift we had better change the current as speedily as possible."

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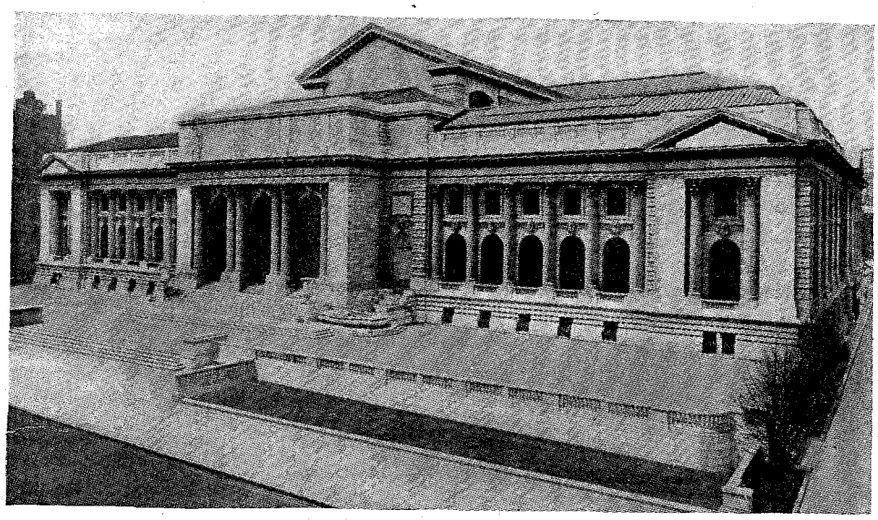
POPULAR APPEAL OF THE LIBRARY

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, now nearing completion, is called by a writer "the most important building erected since the American architectural revival began," because it is "most representative of the aspirations of the community." The City Hall and County Court House, it is pointed out, have become less representative, "because our local governments and our local courts have deservedly suffered a good deal in popular estimation." The churches, it is added, "are the spiritual habitations merely of only fragments of the community." The typical American aspiration is embodied in the word "education," and of all the organs of education the one which belongs to the whole community is the public library. This particular library, we are told, has won the title to the most important public building of recent generations, not only because it is designed to minister to the largest community in America, but because it has already achieved a popularity through its obvious adaptation to its purposes. In this vein Mr. A. C. David, writing in the September *Architectural Record* (New York), observes:



NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

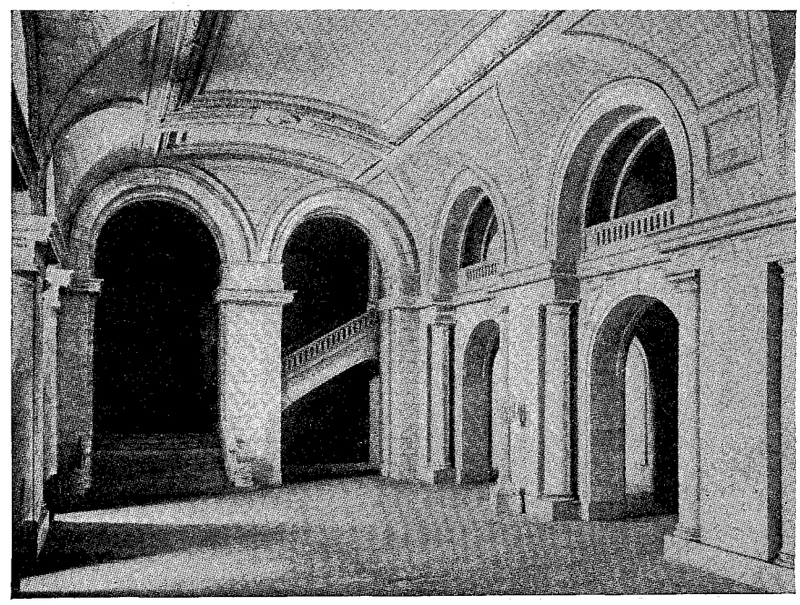
"As an instance of street architecture it is distinguished in appearance rather than imposing."

"The New York Public Library is not intended to be a great monumental building, which would look almost as well from one point of view as another, and which would be fundamentally an example of pure architectural form. It is designed rather to face on the avenue of a city, and not to seem out of place on such a site. It is essentially and frankly an instance of street architecture; and as an instance of street architecture it is distinguished in its appearance rather than imposing. Not, indeed, that it is lacking in dignity. The façade on Fifth Avenue has poise, as well as distinction; character, as well as good manners. But still it does not insist upon its own peculiar importance, as every monumental building must do. It is content with a somewhat humbler rôle, but one which is probably more appropriate. It looks ingratiating rather than imposing, and that is probably one reason for its popularity. It is intended for popular rather than for official use, and the building issues to the people an invitation to enter rather than a command."

The American public library, we read further, has "not attempted to solicit patronage by a suggestion of studious detachment"; patronage has never been invited by "any flavor of domesticity which in Europe has always been associated with such edifices." It has usually been designed "for the purpose of imposing itself upon the public"; of announcing "from some colonnaded portico that it was a great educational institution, and that the public must, for its own good, come in and get educated." We read further:

"The public libraries in the smaller American cities, whose dimensions were not well adapted to monumental treatment, have suffered from being treated too much as educational institutions and not enough merely as the shell of a reading-room and a book-stack. But in the larger cities, whose libraries are large, well equipped, and fully capable of becoming valuable agencies for the dissemination of knowledge and ideas among a large number of people, the institutional idea has a much better chance of effective architectural expression. Such was particularly the case with the New York Public Library. No other library in the country represented such a combination of private and public endowment.

"The collection itself was the result of the generosity of three private donors, while the site for the new building and its cost was supplied by the city; and the city had been even more generous than Messrs. Astor, Lenox, and Tilden. It had given a site in the heart of the city, whose market value at the present time must be between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000; and it had erected on this site an edifice almost regardless of expense. No public library in the world, unless it be that of Boston, occupies such a superb site, and on no other library building has anything like as much money been lavished. It is, consequently, a veritable institution—the result both of individual and of public aspiration and of individual and public sacrifices, and one which, when completed, will constitute a most efficient piece of machinery for converting a collection of books into a means of popular instruction.



ENTRANCE HALL TO THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"No other library in the country represents such a combination of private and public endowment."

"The building becomes the most important building of its kind in the country, because it will provide a fitting habitation for the most useful existing library in the largest American city."

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"BLUFF" IN MODERN FICTION

THERE seems to be plenty of chance for "bluff" in modern fiction, because the majority of readers do not know the difference between real knowledge and spurious. In this way an editorial writer in the London *Times* pays a dubious compliment to the modern reader who has, we are assured, a way of passing over the writer's want of knowledge by calling it "imagination." We are wont, he says, "to talk of imagination as if it were a substitute for knowledge, a power by means of which a writer can tell us what he does not know." Instead of that, we are reminded, "it is a faculty eminently scientific, since it enables the writer to make use of his experience or knowledge in new conditions supposed by himself."

This writer comes near enough to the theory recently promulgated in a thick volume by Mr. Frank Harris, to say that "there must have been the germs of *Iago* and *Parolles* and even *Macbeth* in Shakespeare himself." He takes up a place alongside people less adventurous than Mr. Harris, however, by saying, "No doubt, also, Shakespeare had seen men in real life in whom these germs were more developed, and so, putting two and two together, he could imagine the complete characters." But when we say he "created" them, we misuse the word, it is here asserted. "They were not made out of nothing, but grew in his mind and were, so to speak, forced in the world of his imagination." Pursuing this contention:

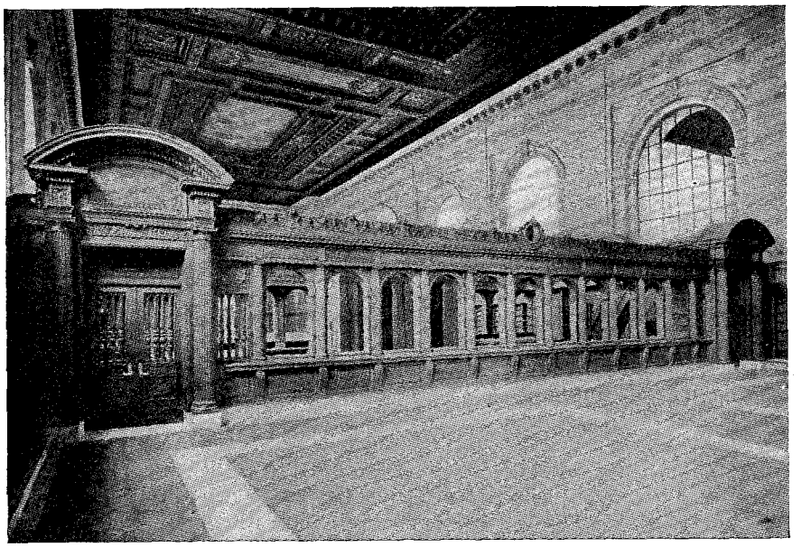
"Our misuse of the word 'creation' is responsible for many wrong ideas about literature and art and for much wrong practise. There have always been writers who thought that they must prove their genius by creating something out of nothing, that knowledge was a mere hindrance to the working of their imaginations. The commonest fault of novels is lack of knowledge; and it is just because of this lack that they fail in imagination. For imagination is encouraged and enriched by knowledge of all kinds, and flags for the want of it. Knowledge is, as it were, the soil by which the flower of imagination is nourished; and, the greater the writer, the greater his passion for knowledge and the more use he can make of all that he knows.

"Scott is perhaps the most imaginative of all our novelists, and none of them has had a knowledge so vast and diverse. It is the same with Tolstoy. His novels interest us so much, even when the story seems lost in them, because he is always telling us of what he knows. He can interest us in *Levin* mowing, because he has mowed himself, or in *Andrew Bolkousky* fighting, because he has fought himself. If in these cases he were not writing out of his own experience, his narrative would be empty of detail and illusion.

"And so it is with stories or poems of passion. They are dull if the writer can only tell us that he or some one else is very powerfully moved. He must, even in poetry, tell us facts about passion if we are to listen to what he says, tho he may tell them indirectly; and they must not be second-hand facts that he has learned from other writers. For it is easier to detect 'cramming' in literature than in examination papers; and when the reader detects it he loses interest. There is this fault in many of Zola's novels. He was thoroughly aware of the value of knowledge to a novelist; but he thought he could cram it. His books are full of facts, but they are often facts too easily come by and acquired for a particular purpose. We can detect this in his treatment of them, for he thrusts them in our faces as if he were proud of them. He would cram his readers as he has crammed himself, scarcely understanding that knowledge for a novelist is not an end, but only a necessary means to an end."

This writer puts it down as "the commonest of all vices in modern literature"—this pretense to a knowledge that the writer does not possess. We find it "particularly common in novels where the novelist can not easily be convicted of it." Thus:

"A writer who deals with matters of fact can not well conceal his ignorance of them, at least from those who know more than himself. But the novelist is subject to no undisputed test, and he has every temptation to conceal ignorance by bluff. It is a common trick of novelists to assume an extreme air of certainty when their knowledge of human nature fails them. They pretend to miraculous powers of divination, by which they hope to overawe the reader into acepting impossibilities. This is a lawful trick where the impossibility is only material, for then there is no dishonest pretense. We can all detect a material impossibility; and, if the novelist can persuade us not to notice it, then his art triumphs. But where the impossibility is psychological it is not lawful; for psychological impossibilities in fiction are mere failures of art. They mean that the novelist has attempted what he can not do, that he is trying to tell us what he does not know; and his air of certainty is only a pretense that he does know.



MAIN READING-ROOM, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"On no other library building has anything like as much money been lavished."

"When Swift describes the material impossibilities of Lilliput with so much exact detail, he is not pretending to more knowledge than he possesses. He is only creating an artistic illusion. But the novelist who confidently describes psychological processes of which he knows nothing is not creating an artistic illusion, but telling lies; and for those who find him out his book has no more interest than a detected lie.

"Bluff in a novel may deceive for a time, especially if it is a new kind of bluff; but the newest kind of bluff is very quickly imitated and the imitators give away the trick, so that even the inventor of it can no longer deceive. When we read old and famous novels we often find in them passages that are manifestly absurd, and we wonder how they could ever have been written, or why they were not instantly condemned by their first readers. Such passages are nearly always pieces of bluff, which deceived while they were novel. They deceive no longer, because they have been staled by imitation. But what a writer tells us out of his own knowledge does not grow stale, for it can not be imitated; and the novelist who does not wish to become a laughing-stock should tell nothing that he does not know. If he finds that he knows nothing, he may be sure that he ought not to be writing novels."

And if his case is as sad as this, he may be equally sure that he ought not to be writing plays. "The great dramatist makes none of his characters out of nothing." We read:

"If they live, they must all be based upon what he knows of other men and what he knows of himself. And his knowledge of other men is, in turn, based upon his knowledge of himself. For that is the only complete knowledge of human nature that he can attain to. He observes, and divines the meaning of what he observes, by a scientific process, for in other men he sees only outward symptoms.

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"In himself he can connect these outward symptoms with the inward operations of his mind; and so he comes to understand the inward operations of other men's minds by supposing the same connection. Thus his experience helps his observation, and his observation helps him to understand the significance of tendencies in his own mind that are perhaps constantly suppressed. Out of those suppressed tendencies he will make many of his characters."

LEISURELY AMERICAN WRITERS

ENGLISH appraisers of our social life have often pointed out the spurious air of industry that seems to pervade America. We appear to work harder than our transatlantic brothers, but we do not get through as much in the long run. At bottom, they say, the average European business man works harder and accomplishes more without landing himself in a sanitarium. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* is led to reflect upon the apparent leisureliness of our authors by the comparative briskness of the English. Since Mr. E. F. Benson electrified the world with the adventures of "Dodo," some seventeen years ago, he has turned out an average of two and a quarter novels a year. His case may be the leading one among English novelists, says this writer, but it is by no means highly exceptional. All the younger, successful men are extremely busy writers. Some more names are mentioned in proof:

"H. G. Wells, who began publishing in 1895, is credited, in the last edition of 'Who's Who,' with 31 titles; by this moment, the total is probably 32 or 33, which gives us an annual average almost as high as Mr. Benson's. Since 1904, G. K. Chesterton has turned out a round dozen volumes, which makes an output of two volumes a year. Mr. Galsworthy has come into prominence only during the last few years, but his record for that time in drama, fiction, and general criticism is impressive. Mr. Charles Marriott, a novelist of notable achievement and greater promise, has written 15 novels since 1901. The list could easily be extended."

A comparison with American literary productivity shows results that count against us:

"We may put our two elder writers aside. Mr. Henry James, in our own 'Who's Who,' is credited with nearly 45 book-titles for a career of forty years and more, tho it is to be noted that his record might have been a much longer one if he had chosen to maintain the pace of his earliest years; he published three volumes in 1878, four volumes in 1879, and three volumes in 1884. Mr. Howells is credited in 'Who's Who' with about 70 titles, but that covers a literary career of half a century. We turn to the younger men. Mr. Robert W. Chambers, the first man we probably think of among our ready writers, has written 26 volumes in the same time that Mr. Benson has produced nearly 40. Jack London, in whom, if in any one, we expect titanic energy ceaselessly manifesting itself, has 20 volumes since 1900—a good showing, but not up to the English record. Mr. David Graham Phillips has done 17 volumes since 1901. Mr. Robert Herrick has done 13 volumes in fifteen years, but in Mr. Herrick's case it is only fair to recall that he works at his trade, in addition to writing books. Mr. Winston Churchill makes it a rule to give two years to a book. Since 1898 he has produced seven volumes.

"Here is one field, therefore, in which the speed of life in the New World has not increased over that in the Old. And it might also be shown that in this field the pace of modern life has not increased over that of 50, 100, or 200 years ago. What we have said of contemporary English writers will more than hold good for France, whose men of letters, in their prodigious industriousness, entirely belie the Capuan reputation of present-day Paris. Not only in fiction, but in the fields of criticism and scholarship, the Frenchmen of to-day are true to the tradition of Voltaire and his hundreds of volumes, of Diderot, and of Sainte-Beuve. The classic English novelists are less copious, but a Dickens novel every two years meant three or four novels of present-day length. Thackeray, Reade, Trollope, filled an amount of shelf-space which it would take many scores of our modern thin-chested novels to cover. That their successors are courageously trying to, is indicated by the figures we have cited."

The Evening Post finds two reasons for our lower literary productivity:

"One reason is the much closer connection between literature and journalism in Europe; and the other reason is the much smaller financial reward that attends upon literary success in Europe. Men like Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Belloc, Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. Max Beerbohm, are journalists as well as writers of original volumes, and they are in the habit of republishing their newspaper work in book-form. In France, this is even more the practise. Political *chroniques*, literary and dramatic reviews, *causeries* and *feuilletons* of all kinds are regularly put into book-form, among a nation whose books are inexpensively published in paper covers and whose publishers call a thousand copies an edition. By such means the journalist author in England and France adds appreciably to his list of book-titles. We need only recall how almost unknown the practise is in this country to see what an advantage the foreigner has. It is, of course, a legitimate advantage. If a writer of books is at the same time a newspaper man, it is fair that the time taken from his books should show in the total. With us, again, book-writing and newspaper-writing do not go hand in hand. Even moderate success in the former field leads usually to the abandonment of the latter.

"As to our second reason, it is almost self-evident. If Mr. Chambers derives twenty times the profit from one of his novels that Mr. Benson does, it stands to reason that in the long run he will be under the necessity of writing fewer books than Mr. Benson."

TO LET THEM SPEAK SPANISH—One who fears the loss of local color in the American Southwest protests against change in the legal languages in the newly proposed States of New Mexico and Arizona. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, it appears, advocated the change from Spanish to English, saying that the Spanish spoken in these parts was a "patois." Mr. Claude King, editor of *Sports Afield* (Chicago), writes to *The Inter Ocean* a correction of this impression. "To one who really loves the Southwest," he says, "the elimination or gradual dying away of Spanish as a spoken language in that section will certainly diminish one of its most attractive features." He continues:

"To say that the Spanish spoken in the Southwest is 'patois' does great injustice to thousands of delightful households—altho such is the fixt belief of a majority of your readers. Excellent Spanish is spoken in Mexico and equally good Spanish in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

"To say that the farmers of Nebraska and the cowboys of Montana speak a degraded English is a no more gross injustice than to say that the mercantile and pastoral classes of New Mexico speak a degraded Spanish. I have heard as beautiful Spanish in the stores of Las Vegas and Las Cruces (both in New Mexico) as is spoken anywhere in the world. In Ciudad Juarez, which is located on the Mexican frontier directly opposite El Paso, I have attended public meetings and heard addresses in Spanish that, in beauty of imagery and choice diction, would vie with the utterances of our own Bishop Anderson. In the cathedral of San Fernando at San Antonio, and at many other places in the Southwest, Spanish is spoken in all its purity.

"The humblest classes in New Mexico speak a sweet and harmonious Spanish—tho not, of course, with the grammatical exactness of Emilio Castelar or Don Juan de Dios Peza, Mexico's national poet. I have heard simple sheep-herders in New Mexico speak a delightful Spanish—their phraseology frequently showing a pleasing, unostentatious knowledge of the Bible.

"In fact, its Spanish atmosphere is one of the charms of the Southwest—one of the most restful and most healthful places to visit in all our great country. And a potent factor in its charm is the presence of its Mexican population. Call them dreamy if you like, but they are never so poor as not to be keenly interested in music, oratory, and the gentle graces of a delightful family life. Giving but little or no thought to money-making, as we understand the phrase, their picturesqueness and inborn courtesy of manner lend a charm to all our great Southwest that is to be found in no other section of our country."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Balch, Emily Greene. Our Slavic Fellow Citizens. 8vo, pp. 536. New York: Charities Publication Society. $2.50.

This is another of the valuable monographs with which the Russell Sage Foundation Committee is enriching our economic literature. Professor Balch, of Wellesley College, has studied her subject very thoroughly. There are thirty pages of bibliography in her book. She has made extensive journeys through the Slav countries, from which she brought back the photographs which appear in fifty-nine full-page illustrations. In addition to these the book is furnished with eleven maps and seven charts. The author has also lived from time to time in the chief Slavic communities of this country and loves the Slavs. And indeed this work will make every reader think more of the Slavs and more of their social culture in their native land, which is of a character incapable of being transported with them to this country, where art, architecture, the press, and the usages of religion and social life are so different. This is a work which must widen and enlarge the views of all those interested in immigration.

Burhams, Viola. The Cave-Woman. A novel of To-day. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Canby, Henry Seidel. The Short Story in English. 8vo, pp. 386. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The short story, from its origin to the sketches of Rudyard Kipling, is a subject of complexity as well as of interest, and the Assistant Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale has shown praiseworthy industry in the material here comprest. What the exact object of a bibliographical work like the present could be it may be difficult to define. Books about books are rather superabundant, but did not Wendell Holmes's professor pique himself upon discovering and classifying the *pediculus* that lived in the down of a bumble-bee? This little book will certainly introduce many a reader to the works of authors whom he would yawn over the study of. It may also furnish some people with a list of fiction masterpieces. The worst thing we can say of the work is that it does not define what is meant by "short story," among which it numbers "Vathek."

Chalmers, Stephen. When Love Calls Men to Arms. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Day, Frank A., and **Knappen,** Theodore M. Life of John Albert Johnson, three times Governor of Minnesota. 8vo, pp. 429. Chicago: Forbes & Co.

It may be said of some men, as Thucydides makes Pericles declare of the heroes of the Peloponnesian War, that "the whole land is the tomb of illustrious men." This may be said of Governor Johnson even in so vast a confederacy as that in which his career began and ended. His death was felt almost as a national calamity. He had made an impression on the conscience of the country, and we welcome this work of his private secretary and another intimate friend in which the events in a life so preeminently distinguished have been clearly set forth.

It was distinctly an American life—a tale of eminence won through individual effort and fame obtained by the exhibition of virtues on whose foundation our Republic was built and without the maintenance of which it must most surely decay and eventually pass away. This story of a sturdy Scandinavian life is full of interest. Johnson was reared in poverty, but, like Lincoln, he crusht it under his feet by indomitable courage and pertinacity. He made Minnesota a greater power than ever in the Union, by his enthusiastic love for her and his ceaseless efforts to represent her as she is and to govern her in fearless honesty. This is the book for our boys and young men to read.

Dock, Lavinia L. Hygiene and Morality: A Manual for Nurses and Others, Giving an Outline of the Medical, Social, and Legal Aspects of the Venereal Diseases. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SITE OF THE BIRTHPLACE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA.

The log-house has been torn down, but is shown in a drawing reproduced in the upper right-hand corner.

Dole, Charles F. The Coming Religion. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Gulick, Sidney L. and Edward L. Growth of the Kingdom of God. 12mo, pp. 221. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Hazen, Charles Downer. Europe since 1815. 8vo, pp. 830. New York; Henry Holt & Co.

The lull in Europe, which followed the disappearance of Napoleon from the stage, made room for momentous changes. The great nations, Germany and Austria, were to be built up, the condition of the Balkan States adjusted, and Greece and Italy to be given a genuine political life. Great Britain had grown rich during the days of the Napoleonic Wars. She was destined then to be a world power, and the whole of Europe had to be reconstructed. The spirit of revolution was still alive, but Metternich was the steady element in German politics and France was to pass through a Second Empire to the Republic she is to-day. Cavour created the kingdom of Italy and Bismarck founded German unity. English parliamentary government was purged by reform. Never was there a century in which movement and transition were more rapid and progress in every department of human activity so astounding.

Professor Hazen has written a good summary of this exciting chapter of modern history, the materials for which are most exhausting to handle because of their prodigious amplitude. He has not been either diffuse, tedious, or obscure in the manner in which he has accomplished his task. The result is a work judicious, impartial, convenient for the student and the journalist.

Mar, Cecil, Authorized Translation from the German by. Princess Helene von Racowitza—An Autobiography. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 421. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

Paine, Albert Bigelow. The Ship-dwellers. 8vo, pp. 394. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mark Twain, as Mr. Paine declares, was the inspirer of this book, or rather the suggester of the tour herein described. Certainly this account of a voyage in the Mediterranean is a good deal tinged with the genuine humor of the "Innocents Abroad." The many countries visited by Mr. Paine are sketched with the light touch and vivid coloring of what it is now fashionable to call the aquarelist. The travelers on board the steamship have an individuality and a social charm which make us glad to have met them.

Palmer, Frederick. Danbury Rodd, Aviator. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Palmer, Frederic. The Winning of Immortality. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Pater, Walter. Marius The Epicurean—His sensations and Ideas. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 242, 224. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Petit, Robert. How to Build an Aeroplane. Translated from the French by T. O'B. Hubbard and J. H. Ledeboer. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 118. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $1.50 net.

Petre, F. Loraine. Simon Bolivar. 8vo, pp. 459. New York: John Lane Company. $4.

There are few more glorious, yet more melancholy histories than the life of Simon Bolivar, *Libertador*, the liberator of Venezuela from the hateful yoke of Spain. Born in Caracas, 1783, of a family sprung from Spanish grandees and possest of ample property, he completed his law studies in Madrid and, on a visit to the United States, discovered the blessings of a Republican Government. After returning to Caracas, he organized a revolutionary party, who sent him to London to ask for support. England at that time was in alliance with Spain against Napoleon (1810), and the Marquis of Wellesley, then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, naturally attempted a compromise and a reconciliation between Bolivar's provisional government and the Spanish regency. Napoleon was next applied to, but, "having his hands full in Europe," the "Emperor was unable to help others." Then the Spanish Regency declared war against the insurgents and regained possession of Venezuela in 1812. Bolivar fled, like Alfred the Great before the Danes; but, after gathering an

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ANNE WARNER,

Author of "Just Between Ourselves."

army, entered Caracas victorious over the Spanish, and made the one mistake of his career in assuming the dictatorship in civil and military affairs. His days from that time to his banishment and death were spent in fighting and fear of conspiracy against his life. Mr. Petre has given a very fair estimate of the Liberator's character, which was very human indeed. He started out with a pure and unselfish desire to free his country, but his ambition grew with his successes. His vanity was enormous. But one characteristic distinguishes him from the Spanish-American President as we know him to-day: If Bolivar was vain and ambitious, he was not avaricious; and, "unlike the South American President of modern times, he laid up no nest-egg in the Old World to provide for the time when his position in his own country should be no longer tenable." No one can deny, remarks this author, that Bolivar "placed the good of his country and its liberation far in advance of his own ambition." He died at Baranquilla, "borne down by sickness, by disappointment, by the frequent blows to his pride inflicted by the news of the general hatred of him in Venezuela," the very state he had lived and died to liberate. Had Bolivar been at the head of an army, single-hearted as were the Ironsides of Cromwell or the Continentals of Washington, he would have achieved a success rivaling that of the American General and first President. The miserable jealousies of the Creoles and Spanish-born under his command led to divisions which crippled him.

In view of recent events this biography, well and sympathetically written by a competent historian, should attract attention, as we believe it will.

Pfleiderer, Otto. The Development of Christianity. Translated from the German by Daniel W. Huebsch. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

Pillsbury, W. B. The Psychology of Reasoning. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Post, Melville Davisson. The Gilded Chair. A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Pratt, Helen Marshall. The Cathedral Churches of England. Their Architecture, History and Antiquities. With Bibliography, Itinerary, and Glossary. A Practical Handbook for Students and Travelers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 583. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

Radcliffe College Monographs No. 15. Studies in English and Comparative Literature. By Former and Present Students at Radcliffe College. Presented to Agnes Irwin, Litt.D., LL.D., Dean of Radcliffe College, 1894–1909. 8vo, pp. 170. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Rawson, Herbert. Success in Market Gardening. A New Vegetable Growers' Manual. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.10 net.

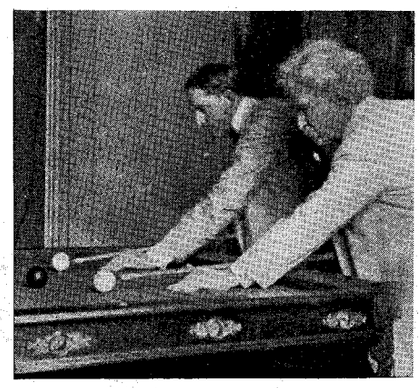
Roosevelt, Theodore. The Romanes Lecture—1910. Biological Analogies in History. Delivered before the University of Oxford, June 7, 1910. 12mo, pp. 43. New York: Oxford University Press, 35 West Thirty-second Street.

Savidge, Eugene Coleman. The American in Paris. A biographical novel of the Franco-Prussian War; the Siege and Commune of Paris from an American standpoint. Third Edition. 8vo, pp. 273. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Saville, Frank. The Pursuit. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Schaff, David S. History of the Christian Church, Vol. V., The Middle Ages. In two parts, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907–1910. $3.25 net.

When Dr. Philip Schaff died in 1893 he had completed Vols. I.–IV., and VI. and VII. of his large work on the history of the Church. The preparation of Vol. VII. proved particularly trying. To the writer of this notice Dr. Schaff remarked within a few months of his death, "I do not want anything more to do with John Calvin till I meet him in heaven; he has almost killed me." And undoubtedly



MARK TWAIN PLAYING BILLIARDS WITH ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

Mr. Paine's "Ship Dwellers" is reviewed elsewhere.

the hard study, the results of which are embodied in Vol. VII., had much to do with his final illness. The result was that the writing of Vol. V., which was to cover the later part of the Middle Ages, 1049–1517, was left to his son, Dr. David Schaff. The latter assumed the task in a fine spirit of filial duty and of loyalty to the demands of Christian scholarship. The subject is especially difficult. A vast amount of material had accumulated in the study of a period which till the last thirty years had been little understood. But learning had then been focused upon it, a flood of studies had been poured forth, and all this material, with the sources themselves, had to be mastered by the man who took up his father's pen. He was in no unseemly haste to complete the task, sixteen years having elapsed since he assumed it. And all that need be said of the spirit and manner in which the labor has been performed is that the two parts of Vol. V. are fully worthy of the other volumes of this great church history. The plan is the same, and the methods, and a noble father has spoken through a worthy son.

Schinz, Albert. Antipragmatism. 8vo, pp. 317. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

This work of Professor Schinz has at length taken Pragmatism into the domain of controversy. He denies to Pragmatism the right to be called a system of philosophy, and calls it a mere "mystification." He thinks a system of philosophy whose axioms are limited by experience is not philosophy at all. His work is brilliantly written and will at any rate prove an intellectual feast to those who love metaphysical disputation.

Schock, Georg. Hearts Contending. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Schofield, A. T. Mental and Spiritual Health. 12mo, pp. 93. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

Scott, Temple [Compiled by]. In Praise of Gardens. 16mo, pp. 240. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. Franklin Winslow Kane. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Century Co. $1.50.

Seibert, Venita. The Gossamer Thread. Being the Chronicles of Valleda, Who Understood about "the Different World." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Snow-Fire, by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." 8vo, pp. 369. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

This mysterious genius, who shrouds his personality under an anonymity and is recognized only by what he has achieved in the past, has certain palpable gifts which almost cast a spell over his reader. In the first place he betrays an acquaintance with uncommon things and people—European aristocrats, diplomats, and social leaders. He describes them with a bold levity which is quite worthy of Charles Lever. In the second place he is a good story-teller. There are two kinds of story-tellers. There is the man of ingenuity who makes a plot, the disentangling of which absorbs the reader's attention from commencement to colophon. There may be no description or character-drawing, no scenery or color. The enigma and its solution are everything. And then there is the story-teller who is all style, sentiment, character, and description. We read every word of his story, and wish there were more to read, but the drama may be very subordinate. The great novelist is the man who combines these two phases in writing a novel. He has the strong drama and the strong descriptive sentiment. Sometimes in dwelling

(*Continued on page* 452)

H. G. WELLS,

Author of "The History of Mr. Polly."

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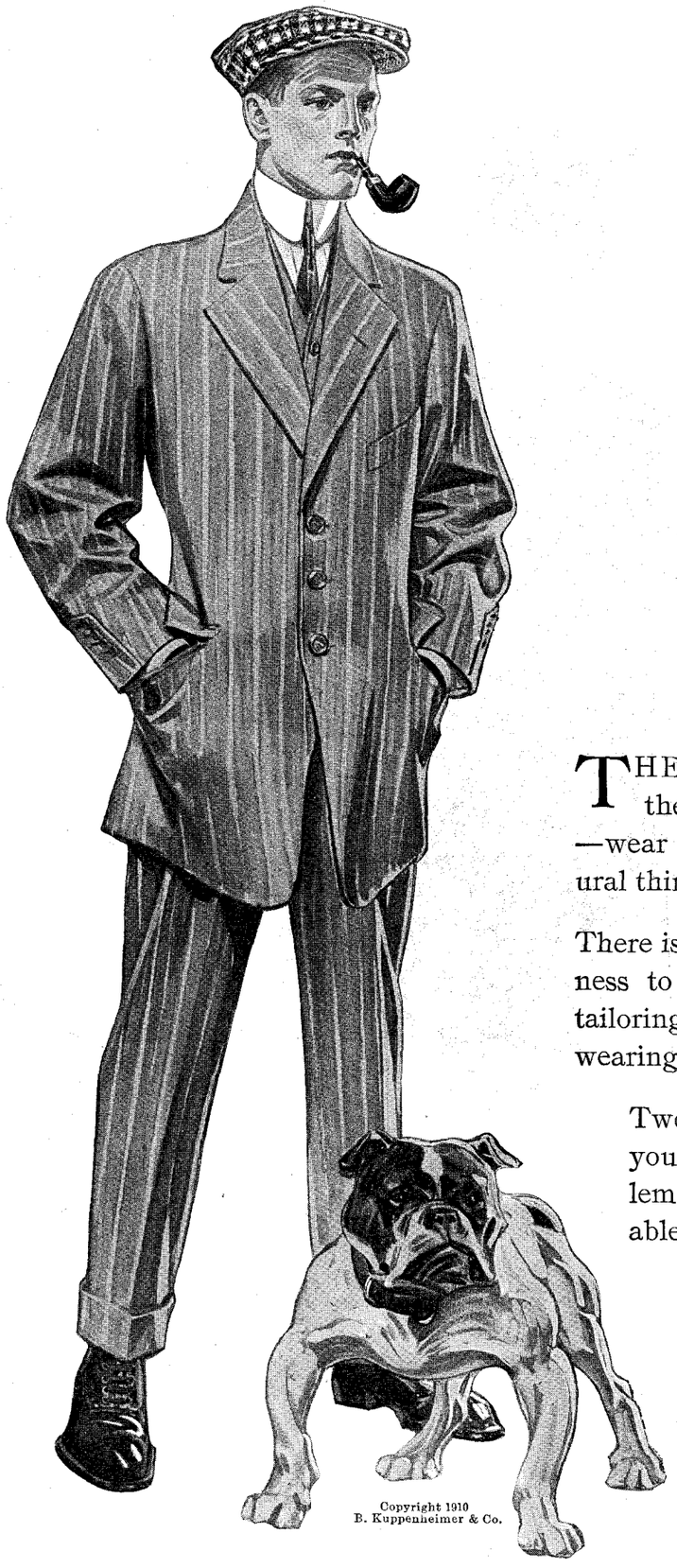

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 450*)

upon one phase we even forget the other, for who cares for the dramatic element in Hamlet or David Copperfield? And who cares for characterization in Gaboriau or Sherlock Holmes? The present volume is remarkable for combining both these elements of story-telling, and it would convey little idea of its charm if we merely outlined the plot or the drama.

Spargo, John. Karl Marx: His Life and Work. 8vo, pp. 359. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $2.50.

The world is much indebted to Karl Marx because he has really given a scientific account of Socialism and propounded what he and his school believe to be the true theory of justice in the distribution of property. This is a great work to have accomplished in a time when so many people talk of Socialism and profess to be Socialists without seeking to benefit by the deep study and research which the great economic thinkers have expended in evolving a consistent theory. But Mr. Spargo's delightful volume will, however, be of interest to others besides the millions who have enrolled themselves under the banner of Socialism. Marx was a man of fine mind and heart. He was not only a philosopher but a poet. We see him in these pages in his kindly domestic relations, as well as in the arena of bitter controversy. The amount of material which Mr. Spargo collected during thirteen years has enabled him to give us some account of the Marxians in all the principal countries of Europe as well as in America. He has described well and fully a characteristic phase of modern life and progress.

Spearman, F. H.; **Sutphen,** Van Tassel; **Bigelow,** Poultney, and Others. Making Good. Stories of Golf and Other Outdoor Sports. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 212. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Talbot, Marion. The Education of Women. 12mo, pp. 255. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.25 net.

Thayer, John Adams, Astir. A Publisher's Life Story. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20 net.

Mr. Thayer's connection with the publishing business pertained to the business side, and mainly to the advertising. In early life a printer, he became an expert in type. More recently he served as advertising manager to successful magazines, and finally became part owner of *Everybody's*, from which he retired several years ago after a disagreement with his partners. He has since traveled widely, having acquired an income. One of the two most notable features of the book describes the part he took, following the lead of reputable newspapers, in excluding objectionable advertisements from magazines. He afterward had a share in the work of securing and publishing the "Frenzied Finance" articles of Thomas W. Lawson. A magazine article might well have been made out of this material. It seems scarcely worthy of preservation in the form of a book. Mr. Thayer, however, writes entertainingly, tho with much needless egotism and with curious emphasis on his salary, as it varied from time to time.

Thompson, Robert Ellis. The Historic Episcopate. 12mo, pp. 317. Philadelphia: Westminster Press. $1.50.

Relieves Headache
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves headache and nervousness caused by impaired digestion, wakefulness or overwork.

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Read what he says:

CAPTAIN J. T. W. CHARLES
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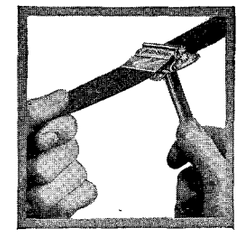

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Smoke them and then decide whether or not it pays *to cigars directly from our factory at real wholesale pr*

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Our entire business is confined to selling cigars to regular custor BY MAIL, *directly from our factory and at strictly wholesale price.*

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I NOTICE that you say in your advertisements that anybody can give himself a head barber shave with your AutoStrop Razor. I doubt if many men will believe that statement. But if they will try your ıtoStrop Safety Razor they will be surprised, as I was, to find that it is true."

If you had a head barber in your home ery morning to strop your razor, you ıuldn't have any trouble getting a head rber shave. Would you? Anybody can ɔve a razor over his face, but not everydy can strop a razor.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor is a new inntion that enables a novice to strop as ickly, handily and expertly as a head barber ɔ. That is why anybody can get a head rber shave with it. Perhaps, as Captain ıarles says, you will not believe this ıtil you try it as he did.

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If it doesn't give you a head barber shave, take it back. The dealer has authority from us refund your money. He loses nothing, for we would refund his cost or give him new ɔrs in exchange for any returned ones.

Don't wait until you can go to the store. You'll forget it. Telephone or write your aler *now* to send you an AutoStrop Razor on 30 days' free trial. Consists of one self-stropıg, silver-plated safety razor, 12 fine blades, and strop in handsome case. Price $5.00—ɔbably your total shaving expense for years, as one blade often lasts six months to one year.

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By not sending for "The Slaughter of the Innocents" booklet, your shaving will probably y just as bad as it is. Will you wait and forget it, or will you write for it *now*.

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ve no retail stores—sell through no Jobbers. There's no one to stand between us and r customer's disappointment if our cigars should not come up to his expectations. We ınd back of every box of La Reclama cigars (*ourselves*)—and every cigar in every box.

The cigars in this small box are our New Panolas—4⅞-inch panatela shape, having a rich, fragrant LONG Havana er and genuine Sumatra wrapper. We sell them for $4.50 per hundred, delivery prepaid. Point for point—in taste, ɔma, burn and appearance you will find them *equal to the best cigar you ever bought over the counter for ten cents 'aight.*

How we can sell such a fine cigar at this price is so big a subject that we will tell you about it later—when we send e small free box.

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Simply write to us on your business letterhead or that of your employer and ɔ: "Send me free of charge the box of cigars offered in The Literary Digest." sure to enclose ten cents to cover cost of packing and postage. Also menn whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars. If business stationery ıot convenient, simply mention commercial or bank reference as a means of roduction.

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Thoreau. Notes on New England Birds. Arranged and edited by Francis H. Allen. With Illustrations from Photographs of Birds from Nature. 12mo, pp. 441. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75 net.

It was a happy thought on the part of Mr. Allen to select from the fourteen volumes of Thoreau's published "Journal" such notes as relate to birds. He has been surprized, as will be most readers, to learn how much Thoreau wrote about birds and how much he had to say about them. Thoreau's comments derive their interest, however, not so much from the scientific point of view, as from that of a man who is a philosopher rather than an ornithologist. Mr. Allen remarks, "it better suited his genius to place some analogy between the soaring hawk and his own thoughts than to make a scientific study of the bird." He saw things, however, with accuracy, when he saw them at all.

Todd, Mabel Loomis. A Cycle of Sunsets. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20 net.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Four Boys and a Fortune. Why They Went to England, and What They Found. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Tozier, Josephine. Susan in Sicily. Pp. 337. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

"Susan in Sicily" belongs to the "Little Pilgrimages Series," and purports to be a correspondence, covering several months, carried on between Susan and her sister in America. In that Susan has comparatively little to say about the history or architecture of the notable Sicilian ruins she visited, she is not an ideal tourist, although she surprizes one now and then by bright descriptions of street and shop scenes, a visit to the marionette theater, and glimpses into Sicilian households. The letters deal mostly with the various flirtations of the different members of Susan's party, their mild escapades, and attempts to evade the watchful eye of their chaperone. With such a wealth of material as Sicily affords, it is a pity that the author descends to the trivial so often and indulges in the school-girl form of narrative.

The chief centers of interest on the island are covered, including Palermo, Girgenti, Syracuse, Catania, Messina, and Taormina. The last-mentioned place produced the most profound impression of all. Of it Susan writes, "If one wants to do nothing and yet have the satisfying sense of doing it well, of wasting no minutes in the perfect accomplishment of praiseworthy idleness, let him come to Taormina!" A supplementary chapter gives an account of the Messina earthquake of last year in the words of an eye-witness. The illustrations in sepia tones with which the book is plentifully supplied are its best feature.

Walker. Hugh. The Literature of the Victorian Era. Cambridge: The University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Walker, professor of English in St. David's College at Lampeter, Wales, is a type of the Englishman who may be little known to the world at large, but is possest of rare culture and scholarship. One often finds himself startled at the appearance of a book, thoroughly infused with the finest spirit and ripest judgment and notable for its literary qualities, the author being some one with whose name and work one is wholly unacquainted. In this volume are over a thousand rather closely printed pages devoted to the literature of Victoria's period. We have an admirable history, remarkable alike for the quality of the judgments presented, for the

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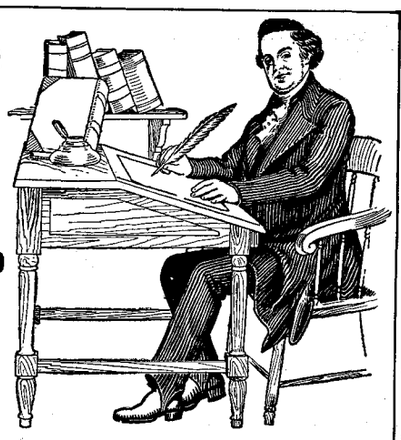

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NIGHT and DAY SHIRTS

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They are the world's standard nightwear made by the most experienced makers of men's nightwear in the world. "Faultless" Day Shirts share that superiority.

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The finest perfume science ever produced. One drop enough to diffuse the *odor of thousands of blossoms.*

A drop upon the handkerchief or lingerie will last for weeks. Packed in polished turned wood box. Can be carried in hand bag. An ideal gift.

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A miniature bottle for 20 cts. in stamps or silver if you name your druggist.

interest of the biographical parts, and, in general, for the picture we receive of a writer's personality and of his rank and influence in the literature of his time. Mr. Walker's book is an admirable piece of work. It should have wide reading in colleges and in other centers of literary culture.

Wallace, Cathryn. One Christmas Eve at Roxbury Crossing and Other Christmas Tales. 16mo, pp. 167. New York: Frederick Pustet & Co. $0.75.

Walsh, William Thomas. The Mirage of the Many. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Warbasse, James Peter. The Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation. 8vo, pp. 176. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The amount of information which Dr. Warbasse has concentrated in these ten lectures is quite surprizing. The lectures afford highly exciting reading, and, as Admiral Evans, who saw this region only from the deck of the *Connecticut,* says in his "Foreword," "Every man with an ounce of red blood in his veins or any fondness for a dash of excitement, or a whiff of fresh air will obtain a whole lot of pleasure by reading the book." Even a layman finds his curiosity roused and his views broadened on reading it. Dr. Warbasse is a disciple of Pasteur and a large part of what he says relates to bacteria. He is, of course, an advocate of rational vivisection through which so much progress has been made in medical science. A large part of his lectures may be described as an account of, and a vindication of, vivisection. He says that man feels pain more than animals. This we can well imagine, for the horror of pain in man is more mental than physical, and the "Third Degree" in a New York prison is as real agony as the rack or the thumb-screw; these two latter tortures being as much in the mental consciousness as in the physical anguish. But let Dr. Warbasse speak for himself:

"The freedom from pain-appreciation, possest by the animals lower than man, is well known to the students of natural history, who see them chew and tear off their members with nonchalance. After a severe surgical operation a rabbit goes to munching carrots as tho nothing had happened. A horse with a broken leg will go limping about and continue to graze, carrying the dangling limb in a manner which in a man would mean excruciating pain."

But the whole of this work is interesting and informing. It must prove a guide to young physicians as well as a fund of somewhat remote erudition to the general reader.

Warner, Anne. Just Between Themselves. Pp. 275. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Miss Warner has struck no new note in her latest novel, but it is a good example of light summer fiction and is very readable. The construction and diction are not always above criticism, but that does not prevent the reader from thorough enjoyment of its keen satire on the marital troubles, real and fancied, of its characters, and the situations created by the varied temperaments of the seven American people who are gathered together for a house party in the German town of Dichtenberg.

Miss Warner's descriptions are better than her conversations, but she handles her material in a breezy epigrammatic style that is quite her own.

In the party are a self-sacrificing hostess, her husband, and a twelve-year-old son "Bobby," who "at a word from his father does just as he pleases"; a Mr. and Mrs. Ellerslie—the latter a flirtatious, pretty person who delights in making trouble; and two young

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people who succeed in developing a very pretty love story.

"I've never in my life seen so many different varieties of painful situations as in the past two weeks"—is the comment of Will Belden after the departure of the mischief-making couple. This comment clearly indicates opportunities which the writer has used most cleverly.

Watson, John (Ian Maclaren). Respectable Sins. 8vo, pp. 276. New York and London: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50.

We have here a collection of discourses which the son considers worthy to survive as his father's contribution to the moral heritage of the age. We can only say of these discourses that they are worthy of an orator who has done so much to guide and elevate the generation in which he lived. They are eminently practical and of a sternly puritanical character. His treatment of "Evil Temper," "A False Tongue," "Jealousy," and "Egotism," "The Sin of Scorn," etc., are worthy of Newman. They are valuable as index lessons to young men, and are profound in their analysis of human nature as they are tasteful and eloquent in diction.

Watters, Philip M. Peter Cartwright. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents.

Wells, Amos R. Why We Believe the Bible—Outlines of Christian Evidences in Question-and-Answer Form. 12mo, pp. 167. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor. $1.

Wells, H. G. The History of Mr. Polly. Pp. 318. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

To take a typical cockney—curst with a too active imagination, weary of life, of defective education, with longings and tastes far beyond his ability to gratify—and show that he has a soul and a soul worthy of consideration is not an easy task

PRESSED HARD

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

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"Some time ago, I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavour of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum. I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but in a more marked degree in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

Over 2000 handsome new exclusive Shackamaxon patterns ready for fall and winter.

Clear-finished and undressed worsteds, fine serges; and soft silky cheviots in the latest colorings and rich tasteful distinctive patterns.

Insist on seeing them before you order your fall outfit.

"I guarantee this suit absolutely in every respect."

That is the positive assurance which every good tailor who handles the *Shackamaxon* fabrics gives you with any suit he makes from them.

He knows that a suit properly made from these fabrics will *stay* right.

It will *hold* its shape, its color, and its style. It will give you real service to the last thread.

And we back up the tailor's guarantee with ours.

If any suit made from a Shackamaxon fabric shrinks or fades, or if any other fault develops in the fabric—no matter how long you have worn it—we will pay for another suit.

The *Shackamaxon* fabrics are all pure fleece-wool; spun into double-yarn; woven slowly and perfectly; dyed in permanent colors; and shrunken by our improved cold-water process, which positively *takes out all the shrink.*

No fabrics made anywhere at any price are of better materials, or more perfectly woven and finished. And no imported goods at equal prices can compare with *Shackamaxons* either for service or style.

We make them from our own designs in our own mills. We make them for merchant tailors *exclusively.*

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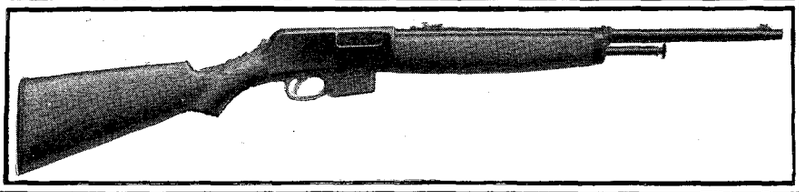

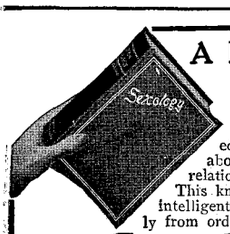

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for a novelist. Yet this is what Mr. Wells has done in "The History of Mr. Polly," and done well. The dreamy little man spends years in a pathetic attempt to reconcile the hard experiences of the outer world with his inner visions, making a bungle of living and a bungle of trying to end his life. The only means he has of proving himself superior to a sordid environment is the coining of high-sounding but utterly meaningless phrases. Finally the crucial moment comes when Mr. Polly is called upon to show of what stuff he is made and he emerges a victorious but ridiculous hero. His philosophy of life is characteristic:—"One starts with ideas that things are good and things are bad—and it hasn't much relation to what *is* good and what *is* bad. I've always been the skeptaceous sort, and it's always seemed rot to me to pretend we know good from evil. No Adam's apple stuck in my throat."

There is a rich vein of humor running through the book. It is a quaint story and wins the reader's interests and approval by its sincerity and simplicity.

Wemyss, Mary C. E. The Professional Aunt. *Pp. 265. Boston and New York: Houghton* Mifflin Co. $1.

This is a light, humorous story, consisting largely of amusing sayings and anecdotes of children told by the favorite aunt of many small nieces and nephews. A "professional aunt," the writer whimsically observes, is an unattached woman whose qualifications must include the remembrance of all the little ones' birthdays, a knowledge of their peculiar tastes, the ability to do fine needlework, and to act acceptably as nurse-maid. She must likewise possess an abundance of tact, but her greatest requisite is a boundless capacity for loving. The author vibrates between good-natured resentment at being forced to serve in this rôle, and the thorough enjoyment of ministering to her charges. Considerable wise philosophy is incidentally introduced. The book is English in setting, but the babies who figure in it have the same characteristics as those on this side of the water. The love affairs of some of the elders are touched upon lightly, and the romance of the aunt herself indicates the assumption of new responsibilities far more interesting than those of the professional aunt. Lovers of children will enjoy and approve this little volume.

What the Salem Dames Cooked. Being a Choice Collection of Recipes Wherein is Shown How the Delectable Practise of the Salem Dames from the Year 1683 to 1730, until 1800 and 1900, May Be Restored with Pleasure to Those Desirous of Experiencing the Delights of Their Cookery; together with a Few Housekeeping Hints and Numerous Appropriate Quotations. Compiled and Published by the Board of Managers of the School. Printed by The Stetson Press of Boston for the Esther C. Mack Industrial School, Salem, Mass.

Whitcomb, Carrie G. The Autobiography of Jeremy L. The Actor Dog. Illustrated, 16mo, pp. 28. Springfield, Mass: F. A. Bassette Co.

Wickham, Louis, and **Dr. Degrais.** Radium Therapy. 8vo, pp. 307. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $5.

This is undoubtedly the most important work on the use of radium as a curative agency which has appeared in the English language. The French physicians who wrote it are specialists in the subject here treated and their work was crowned by the Academy of Medicine in Paris. It is here translated by an accomplished English physician, S. Ernest Dore, and the introduction is written by Sir Malcolm Morris, physician to King Edward. There are ninety-two illus-

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trations, twenty of which are colored inserts.

The discovery of radium by Madame Curie and her late husband has considerably altered current ideas of physics and chemistry, and the application of radium as effective in the treatment of certain diseases has become an accepted fact. Like all new medical discoveries its powers were at first exaggerated, and when it was discovered that the application of radium could not cure cancer, it was treated by the medical profession as well as by the general public with undeserved contempt.

It has been the task of Dr. Wickham to show exactly what radium can do and has done. Years have been spent by this enthusiast in an effort to rescue radium as a medical agent from the region in which quackery dwells. He and his colleagues speak of things they know. Their theory of the action of radium is of less importance than their account of the results of radio-activity. They have themselves employed it in the treatment of diseases of the glands, mucous membranes, and skin. Radium has a great future before it, in gynecology, these authors assure us. Yet they also feel, and modestly confess, that the reign of radium is only just begun. They have, however, the merit and glory of being pioneers and recorders of the opening up of a new medical era. From their laboratory, they have gathered information which the whole medical profession will welcome with gratitude. Their work has been turned out from the desk of an able translator and the illustrations are of a high order.

Wilbur, Mary Aronetta. Every-day Business for Women. A Manual for the Uninitiated. 16mo, pp. 276. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Wilder, Elizabeth, and **Taylor,** Edith Mendall. Self-Help and Self-Cure—A Primer of Psychotherapy. 16mo, pp. 133. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents net.

Wild Olive, The. By the author of "The Inner Shrine." Illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock. Pp. 347. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The dramatic interest of this book is almost melodramatic, but it is very entertaining and holds the attention to the end. An innocent man, condemned to death for a murder, makes his escape with the assistance of an unconventional maiden of eighteen; his life in South America under the name and with the funds she furnished; his reappearance in her life and the subsequent complications—all furnish material for an intense story which for the most part is well told. There are good descriptions and good local color, but the characters delineated are not quite convincing; they seem artificial and insincere. Miriam Strange, the "Wild Olive," is the one exception and is, throughout, consistent in her unconventional ideas. Her strength and steadfastness finally convince the man she saved of the difference between the true and false even in his affections, and his hitherto vacillating attention is centered on her and the reestablishment of his name and innocence. At the end, the immolation of the patient and faithful friend on the altar of his high ideals gives an opportunity for a hint of ultimate happiness.

Wilkinson, William Cleaver. The Good of Life. 8vo, pp. 392. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.25 net.

Professor Wilkinson describes these fifty-four little essays as dealing with everything and certain things besides. They are shorter than the Essays of Bacon and those of Elia,

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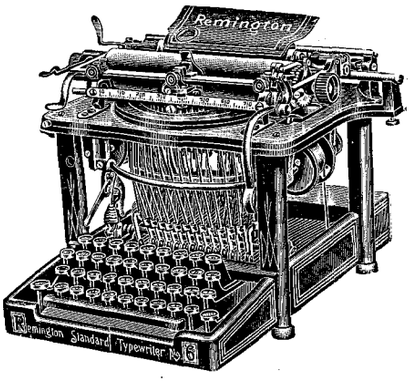

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The Literary Digest

but will probably appeal to a larger circle of readers. *The Nation*, speaking of the Professor's books, declares: "He has one great merit: he is always interesting." This doubtless arises from the fact that he avoids mysticism, rhetoric, and fine writing. He, however, fearlessly lays his lash across the shoulders of the "sermon swindler" as he styles the pulpit plagiarist. He is equally severe on Goethe's conception of Margaret. In his delineation of history's favorites he is actually iconoclastic, and the range of his subjects may be gaged by the fact that one of his articles contains maxims made in imitation of Rochefoucauld, and in another he vindicates Webster's character as a sober man at least on one occasion. The essays are necessarily short and the book is one to be dipt into by those who know Dr. Wilkinson's reputation as a thinker, a critic, and a poet.

Williams, Henry Smith. The Science of Happiness. 8vo, pp. 349. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Williamson, Margaret. Jonn and Betty's History Visit. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 291. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Wilson, George B. The Alliance Year Book and Temperance Reformer's Handbook for 1910. 8vo, pp. 299. Manchester: United Kingdom Alliance, 16 Deansgate.

Worth, Arthur Walbridge. Camp and Camino in Lower California. 8vo, pp. 346. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $3 net.

The peninsula of Lower California is very little known to American travelers, altho it is in fact a most interesting region, and as we read of Mr. Worth's sauntering along *El Camino Real*, "the King of Spain's Highways," amid ruined mission stations and churches we feel that apart from the natural features of the region there is a dash of historical romance in the narration.

Wright, Chester Whitney. Wool-Growing and the Tariff. A Study in the Economic History of the United States. Awarded the David A. Wells prize for the Year 1907–08, and published from the Income of the David A. Wells Fund. 12mo, pp. 362. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Wright, Horace J. Sweet Peas. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Wright, William H. The Black Bear. Illustrated from Photographs by the Author and J. B. Kerfoot. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 127. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1910.

Mr. Wright established a good reputation among both naturalists and general readers by his former book on the grizzly bear, to which his present book will add. For thirty years he has sought their acquaintance in all seasons and places, watching them in their native haunts when they did not suspect his presence, tracing them to their lairs, photographing them young and old, and studying them as captives. His own pet bear forms the topic of the earlier chapters, and one laughs over every page. The comical aspect of the animal, wild or tame, is, indeed, the one which seems to affect Mr. Wright most strongly; and he communicates it to the reader in a style so racy and almost colloquial, yet never inelegant, that one becomes quite as much interested in the personality of this observing and kindly woodsman as in the creature whose story he makes so entertaining and informatory.

Young, Jesse Bowman. Charms of the Bible. A Fresh Appraisement. 12mo, pp. 255. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Zenner, Philip. Education in Sexual Physiology and Hygiene—A Physician's Message. 16mo, pp. 126. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co.

Ziv, Prof. R. L. The Tree of Modern Life. A Treasure of Thinking Thoughts for a Thinking People in Treatise. Prose and Verse. Pamphlet. pp. 88.

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CURRENT POETRY

THEORETICALLY a poem should mirror its country and its age. In our hearts, however, we cherish the lyrics that deal with the eternal themes of Petrarch, of Heine, and of Keats, where nationality is forgotten, or remains only as the flavor of the heather in the grouse. For romance and beauty are not limited by border-lines or frontiers, neither by time itself, and they dwell, not in the subject of the poem, but in the heart of the poet.

We select "The New Householder," from "The Road of Life," by Marion Couthouy Smith (The Alice Harriman Co., Seattle). The poet has elaborated one of the old, familiar themes—a home that brings to the mind of its former owner a thousand airy memories and invisible associations:

The New Householder

BY MARION COUTHOUY SMITH

Who sits under my roof-tree?
One whom I have not known;
He dug not the old foundations,
He laid not a single stone;
Where a thousand echoes greet me,
He hears no word nor breath,
And the walls that to me are lettered,
To him are as blank as death.

Here I come as a stranger,
Faring at his behest;
Here he rules as the master,
Greeting a haunted guest;
For, as I sit by his fireside,
Faintly I see and hear
The light of a bygone presence,
The call of an old-time cheer.

Here I wept in the darkness,
(Hark, how the old griefs cry!)
Here she lay in her beauty,
She who can never die.
Aye, tho he pay the purchase,
I have the right divine!
His is the shell—the shadow—
The soul of the house is mine.

The majority of the poems contained in "Rimes of Home," by Burges Johnson (T. Y. Crowell & Company), are of interest to children alone. "Her Painted Fan" has a more mature appeal, however, and is altogether a dainty piece of art. The verse is as fragile as the fan that it portrays.

Her Painted Fan

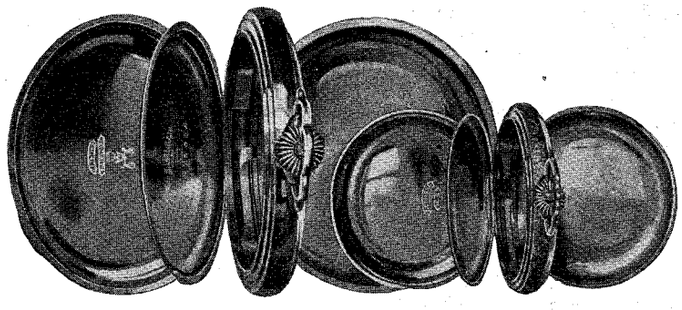
BY BURGES JOHNSON

Elfin skill, no power of man,
Since the mortal race began,
Could have wrought the slender fabric of her dainty painted fan,
With its quaint old woodland scene,
And the lovers, 'mid the sheen
Of the sunlight sifting dreamily through walls of leafy green.

As I sway it to and fro
I can feel the breezes blow,
And I hear the tender whisperings of lovers, soft and low,
With the droning of the bees,
And the rustling of the trees,
And the far-off scent of roses borne like incense on the breeze.

Only elfin fingers wrought,
For the fan is magic-fraught,
As I touch it comes a vision, filling, swaying every thought;
And that quaint old woodland place,
Where the shadows interlace
With the branches, is but background for the vision of her face.

A certain sweetness inherent in this verse of Mrs. Coates sometimes works to the surface



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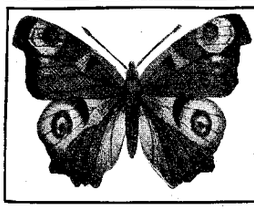

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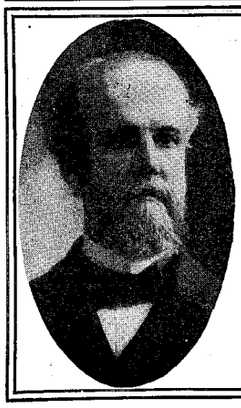

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and forms a sugary crust. If this be a fault it is the only one we can find in the following poem from *Harper's*, which is technically as flawless as one of Rossetti's lyrics:

"Poor Love!" Said Life

By Florence Earle Coates

"Poor Love!" said Life, "that hast nor gold,
Nor lands, nor other store, I ween;
Thy very shelter from the cold
Is oft but lowly built and mean."
"Nay: tho of rushes be my bed,
Yet am I rich," Love said.

"But," argued Life, "thrice fond art thou
To yield the sovereign gifts of Earth—
The victor sword, the laureled brow—
For visioned things of little worth!"
Love gazed afar with dream-lit eyes,
And answered, "Nay: but wise."

"Yet, Love," said Life, "what can atone
For all the travail of thy years—
The yearnings vain, the vigils lone,
The pain, the sacrifice, the tears?"
Soft as the breath breathed from a rose,
The answer came: "Love knows."

It is a relief now and then to soothe our stern Anglo-Saxon morality with the narcotic quietism of the East. The August number of *The Forum* discovers another disciple of Omar Khayyam.

Omar Khayyam

By Allen Upward

Late one night I chanced to look
In the Persian poet's book,
In the book of Omar Khayyam,—
From his heart each line he took.
. . . . . .
All the ages that have rolled
Are a tale that hath been told
In my ears by Omar Khayyam
Seated on the sands of gold.
. . . . . .
Truth is high, but men are low,
From their range they can not grow,
Only I and Omar Khayyam
Truth from mere illusion know.

One easily vibrates to the melody and fancy of this lyric in *The Bookman.*

When Love Goes

By Sara Teasdale

I

Oh Mother, I am sick of love,
I wake before the dawn is red,
My bitter dreams have broken me,
I would my love were dead.

"Drink of the cup I brew for thee,
Thou shalt have quiet in its stead."

II

Where is the silver in the rain,
Where is the music in the sea,
Where is the bird that sang all day
To break my heart with melody?

"The night you bade Love fly away
He hid them all from thee."

If all the poets would write lyrics the equal of "Summer Shadow," contributed by Le Gallienne, to *Harper's Magazine*, the critic's work would not seem so much like beating dusty straw:

Summer Shadow

By Richard Le Gallienne

Life is running fast away,
All the woods are yet to learn:
What did yonder squirrel say?
And I never shall return—

Not, like bud or building bird,
Come when April comes again;
Scarcely have I learned a word
Of the language of the rain.

Swift the summer glides away,
Not one lesson learned aright;
Soon comes round the longest day—
Ah! how soon the longest night!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

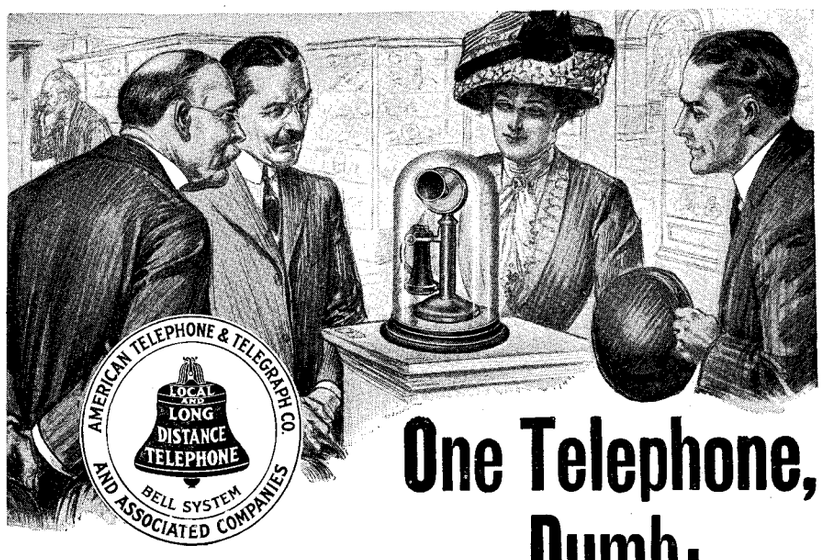
MEXICO'S CENTENNIAL AND ITS DIRECTOR

DURING the whole of this month the Republic of Mexico is celebrating the centenary of its independence with all the merriment and splendor that people in sunny climes are ever ready to give to any holiday—especially if it be so glorious a one as this. According to Mr. Robert H. Murray, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, state and municipal authorities are uniting to make the affair a credit to the Republic in the most lavish fashion. It is even rumored that no peon will be allowed on the streets of the City of Mexico unless his ordinary flapping white leg-coverings be changed for the much less picturesque and sadly conventional trousers. Of the persons most to be honored Mr. Murray says:

High honors will be paid during the centennial to Hidalgo, the priest who led the Mexicans in their first uprising against Spain, on September 16, 1810; Juarez, the Indian President who preceded Diaz, and who did the country inestimable service by inspiring and enforcing the laws dissociating the State from the Church, and to Diaz himself. It can not fail to be a sight well worth witnessing when the eighty-year-old President, on the night of September 15, steps upon the central balcony in the façade of the National Palace, rings the old liberty bell—the same with which Hidalgo tolled his congregation to him in the village church of Dolores on the morning of the rebellion, and repeats the "grito," or cry of liberty first voiced by Hidalgo a century ago: "Long live our Most Holy Mother of Guadaloupe! Long live America! Death to bad government!" Diaz's eightieth birthday falls on the 15th of September. Free Mexico was only twenty years old when Diaz came into the world.

Mexico City will be the center of the centennial merry-makings, although each state, city, and town will have its own program, independent of what goes on in the capital. Tourists and intending visitors to this city while the centennial is in progress will take cheer from the fact that Governor de Landa has sent out orders that hotel and lodging-house proprietors, restaurant-keepers, and cabmen will not be permitted to benefit themselves at the expense of the guests by raising their rates above those which prevail in ordinary. They do some things in Mexico better than we do at home.

Not all of the money which the centennial will cost is to be expended in frivolities. Pursuant to a suggestion which emanated from the President, the States and municipalities have been urged to provide enduring memorials of the anniversary by inaugurating needed public works. The authorities have fallen in with the suggestion with all heartiness. The result is that no less than 600 enterprises, according to reports made to the Centennial Commission, are now under way. New schools compose a majority of the total. The whole list embraces water-works, electric-light plants, bridges, municipal and state buildings, roads, streets, plazas, markets, parks, etc., as well as a long list of monu-



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Begin to-night to use this treatment.

Wring a wash cloth from very hot water and hold it to your nose. Do this several times. When the heat has expanded the pores rub in a good lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Rub it in. Then rinse thoroughly in cooler water, then in cold water.

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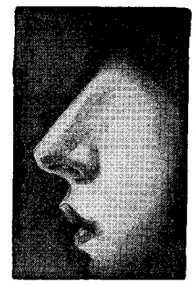

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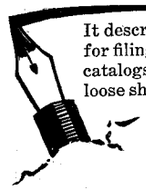

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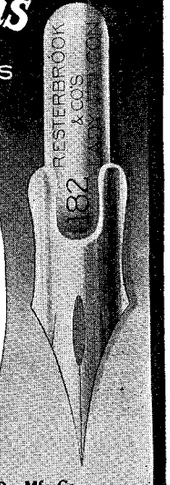
250 Styles



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The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.,
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ments to men whose names are conspicuous in Mexican history.

At the head of the National Commission which is directing the centennial is Don Guillermo de Landa, Governor of the Federal District of Mexico. This district corresponds roughly to the United States District of Columbia, but includes a much greater area, with Mexico City and a dozen other municipalities within its confines. To the administration of his domain Governor de Landa is reported to apply some of the personal methods of Al Raschid. Under his guiding hand workingmen's mutual benefit societies have sprung into being and many civic welfare movements have been made successful. Mr. Murray reports an incident which shows that the Governor is always on the spot.

Traffic was blocked in the Avenida San Francisco, at the corner where the brown stone towers of La Profesa Church lean crookedly and suggest weary old men resting their weight on one leg. Coaches, automobiles, and carts were tangled and wheel-locked until the narrow street, whither the ladies of Mexico City fare to buy jewels and finery and to drive in the twilight, was corked like a slim-necked flagon. One inadequate gendarme, agitated and twittering, in his perturbation nearly swallowed his cigaret as he wiggled his fingers madly and courteously entreated coachmen and chauffeurs, "for the love of God, señores," to proceed immediately and with celerity. Vehicles continued to pile up and embed themselves in the mass until it looked as though they would have to use crowbars to pry them apart.

Abruptly came a diversion. From a limousine, a bit up the street, bounded an elderly man, stocky in build, with well-squared shoulders, and wearing side-whiskers of the modified William H. Vanderbilt style. Clutching his stick and pulling his silk hat firmly upon his head, he tackled the jam like a football player. He grabbed two horses by the bridles and jerked them back upon their haunches, skirted the hot and grumbling nose of a motor-car, and landed in the middle of the mess. "Don Guillermo," murmured the crowd that stood watching.

Don Guillermo brandished his stick and delivered a series of eloquent, well-chosen, and pertinent remarks in Spanish. The jam began to writhe, and then to disintegrate. Obedient to his gestures, a coach moved one way, a clumsy two-wheeled cart another, an automobile snorted down a side street, followed by a string of other vehicles, as Don Guillermo told them off. One supercilious chauffeur at the wheel of a big car with crested panels, who had tried to cut in front of a coach, was not allowed to escape without a wigging and an order to report at the nearest comisaria for further discipline for obstructing traffic.

In three minutes the street was cleared. Don Guillermo de Landa y Escandón, Governor of the Federal District, paused long enough to read the inadequate gendarme a succinct homily upon the proper way in which to enforce traffic regulations, smoothed down the nap of his hat where it had been ruffled by the nose of a horse, climbed into his limousine, and went about his business.

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In Mexico they are fond of comparing Don Guillermo and some of his methods of running the Federal District with the delightful traditional exploits of the Viceroy Revillagigedo, who ruled the country for the King of Spain in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Revillagigedo's fame and name remain fresh in current annals of the city, through the existence of a street bearing that title, to pronounce which involves paroxysms of lingual epilepsy upon the stranger from the North.

Revillagigedo was a second Haroun al-Raschid in his fondness for nocturnal expeditions incognito. The viceroy with the tricky name believed in keeping his eye personally upon things, and seeing that they were done. They tell that Revillagigedo, while making his round on a certain night, stumbled over a huge stone in the street, where it had no business to be. He summoned from his bed the official at whose door the fault lay and ordered instant removal of the stone. Revillagigedo stayed until the stone was carted away. Street paving was his hobby. Having ridden through the city to satisfy himself that everything was in order for Holy Week, he observed that parts of several streets were unpaved and almost impassable.

He directed that the streets be repaired, and that the job be completed before Holy Week, which was only three days away. "Impossible!" protested the head of the police. "If it is impossible," was Revillagigedo's dictum, "it also is impossible that you can longer remain in office." As the bells tolled for early mass on Palm Sunday the last stone in the new pavements was laid, the people walked to church without miring themselves in mud, giving much praise to the viceroy.

DR. DERIAND AND HIS RESCUE DOGS

IN ancient warfare savage dogs were trained to attack the enemy, the historians tell us, and Charles V. had no less than four thousand of these brave fighters in his wars in France. The savage tribes of Germany beat back the Romans with the aid of similar ferocious animals, and Pliny tells of dogs fighting in battle three centuries before Christ. Now, however, the dog is being trained to just the opposite service, and is to appear as a Red Cross messenger. Dr. Deriand, who is training a squad of intelligent animals for this work in the French Army, is quoted in the Kansas City *Star* as saying:

The Red Cross dogs recognize no authority except that of a uniformed doctor with a red cross on his arm. They will not obey a command that is given even by an officer in uniform if the red cross is not on his sleeve. A stranger can put on the doctor's uniform with the band, and instantly the dog greets him as a master.

The dogs are trained in two different ways. One set is taught never to bark when a wounded soldier is discovered, for fear of exciting the sick or drawing the attention of an enemy who might slaughter even the fallen. The dog will wrestle and pull until he gets the soldier's cap in his mouth. Then he rushes back to camp, giving up his capture as a sign that a soldier in distress has been found. Another set, however, gives the

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Women have long ago learned that *the broom, that trade-mark of medieval witches*, is but one evidence that man turns his attention to the tools with which woman must work in the home, only after he is at a loss what more to invent for himself in the office or factory.

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We do mention below a few of the essential points which show the absolute superiority of The PALM. It is well to keep these in mind and also our guarantee of 50 per cent more efficiency for the same amount of power than any other cleaner, and the ease with which the PALM system is installed in the home. But to educate yourself rightly, you must *read up*, and above all *see* the system *work.*

So we suggest that you write today for list of users and for literature which explains all about the Palm System in easily understood language. Then we will tell you who our agent in your territory is so that you can go and *see* The PALM System in operation. We will stand by your intelligent decision. For when you know what we know about Vacuum Cleaners, your choice must be The PALM System. Write today.

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1. Guaranteed 50% more efficiency for the same power.
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3. Reciprocating engine (not rotary) with equalizing chamber. Runs in water at slow speed. Rust and wear impossible.
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alarm by short, but regular, howls, sounds which guide the medical corps to the spot where the wounded lie.

In maneuvers, the "wounded" soldier hides in tall grass or deep down in a ravine far from the temporary camp. One of the dogs is brought out for the test of finding him. He sniffs the air, listens to the wind, and then suddenly he goes forward, first this way and then that—swinging from side to side like an unsteady ship at sea—nostrils quivering and eyes dilated. After a momentary hesitation he is off, and after a short wait the astute little animal is seen afar off bearing the red cap in his mouth. He singles out the doctor and places the cap at his feet. The doctor attaches a leash to him and the dog leads him to the hidden man.

The dogs are taught never to scent out the dead. It is their duty to find the living, but if a soldier is able to stand erect, no amount of coaxing will bring the dog within reach for the purpose of securing the liquor that may be strapped on him. The soldier must lie flat on the ground, to all appearances unable to rise, before the dog will pay any attention to him.

GENERAL GRANT'S COURTESIES OF WAR

LONG before the armies of Pharaoh were engulfed in the Red Sea or Sennacherib shut Hezekiah up in Jerusalem "like a bird in a cage," it was recognized that "to the victor belong the spoils." If the loser didn't think so, the victor probably helped himself without argument. Doubtless, too, there were amenities of war in the days of old Rameses but the records of clay and stone have disclosed chiefly the lists of spoils and of prisoners and the exultation of the conqueror. How far we have gone since then is shown by an incident in connection with General Grant's capture of Fort Donelson in the Civil War, interestingly reported in the New York *Evening Mail*, by Mr. E. J. Edwards (Copyright, 1910, by the Associated Literary Press). As he tells the tale—

In his personal memoirs General Grant refers briefly to the fact that after Fort Donelson had surrendered to him he offered to share his pocketbook with his defeated foe, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. At a time when he was North on a lecturing-tour, the late Gen. John B. Gordon, who commanded one wing of Lee's army at Appomattox, described to me in greater detail this incident, just as he had received the story from the lips of General Buckner himself.

"General Buckner," said the distinguished Georgian, "was a little annoyed at the peremptory communication sent to him by General Grant, in which the latter demanded unconditional surrender. He realized that General Grant had him hemmed in and at his mercy, yet Buckner looked upon the terms as harsh, and the manner in which the terms were exprest as harsher still. But the irritation was only temporary. Following the surrender, as Buckner was approaching Grant's headquarters, the latter saw him first and went out and met him more than half way. That was enough for Buckner. It told him that his old schoolmate at West Point was still his personal friend, tho his military enemy. Straightway his heart was softened toward his conqueror, and dropping all formality the two conversed as of old.

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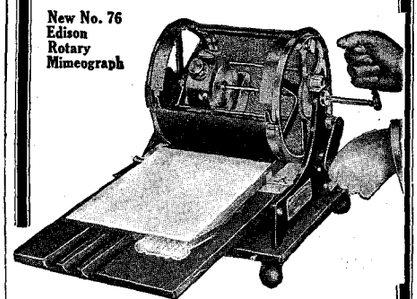

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"For quite a little while, General Buckner told me, he and Grant recalled old times and old friends. Then Grant quietly drew Buckner aside, so that there would be no listener or witness to what might follow.

"'General,' said Grant, 'you have been shut up here for some time; you couldn't have been very liberally supplied with money; you must be in need of some funds for personal expenses.' Here Grant thrust a hand into a pocket, drew out his wallet and opened it. 'I am not very plentifully supplied with funds myself,' he added, 'but I shall be very glad to have you share with me what I have.' And he extended the opened wallet toward his enemy.

"Buckner was so touched by this unexpected courtesy and act of delicate consideration that for a moment or two he did not reply, because he could not, and he had to turn his head away to hide his feelings. But at last, having conquered the lump in his throat, he confest to Grant that he hadn't a cent, and that he would be very glad to avail himself of his old schoolmate's offer. So he took from the wallet what he thought would be sufficient to meet his needs for the time being, and from that day until General Grant's death there was no more devoted admirer of Grant than Simon Bolivar Buckner."

Some time after hearing this story from General Gordon, I repeated it to Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

"Yes," said the son of the great general, "General Gordon's account of the incident is substantially correct. I know that the warmest friendship was then established between General Buckner and my father. You may remember that General Buckner came from his home in Kentucky to New York expressly to attend my father's funeral, that he might pay his last respects to his conqueror.

"But such little courtesies and kindnesses as that you speak of were constantly shown to one another by the generals who were engaged on opposite sides in the Civil War. At Appomattox, when father first met General Lee to draw up the terms of surrender, they chatted for some little time about experiences in war and old friends. It was then that father said to Lee that, while he presumed General Lee would not recollect him in the Mexican War, since he was only a lieutenant at the time, nevertheless he—my father—of course, had a vivid recollection of Colonel Lee. And it pleased father greatly to have General Lee say instantly in reply:

"'Oh, yes, General Grant, I remember you very well.'"

TEA FOR THE TIRED.

If women only knew the value of tea to prevent fatigue as well as to relieve it, they would take their cup of refreshing **"Salada"** before shopping as well as after. The use of headache powders and doubtful "tonics" might be altogether avoided by the timely cup of tea.

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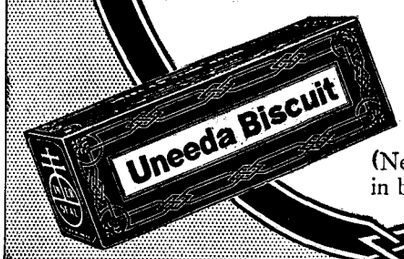

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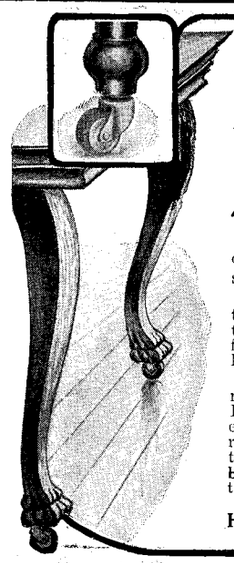

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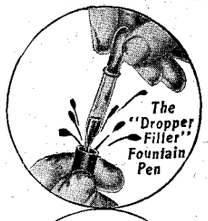

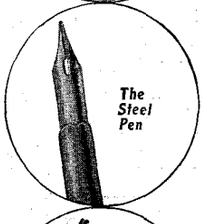

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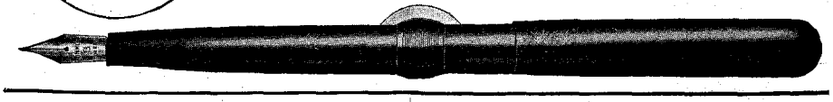

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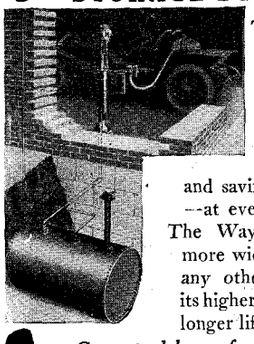

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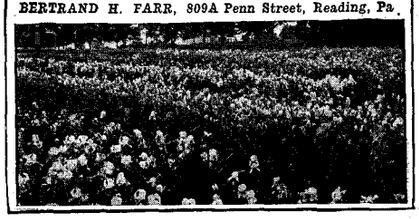

"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"

WITH the whisper of autumn breezes in the country lanes and the renewal of business activity in the city streets as one catches more frequent glimpses of sun-tanned faces, comes a rustle along the water-front where the big liners are beginning to discharge their passengers and the blue-coated customs inspectors are pawing over silks and laces or regarding with interest London "bowlers" and Paris hats. For the tide of European travelers has turned homeward again and the cabins are crowded with folk to whom the Captain's dinner means the end of a cherished holiday. To most of these travelers the Captain is a rather indefinite quantity known more by his position than his work. Not infrequently he presides at some one of the ship's social functions or has charge of divine service if the ship be at sea on Sunday. But in that swiftly moving realm of his, the supreme law is his own word; life and death are in his hands. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* reminds us of some of the hardships in the position of a liner's captain that are not often apparent to the passengers. We read:

If the power of the commander of a trans-atlantic greyhound is great his responsibilities to his owners and to humanity are no less so. If he loses his ship through the slightest fault of his own he loses his career if, haply, he survives the disaster. Not many do. Captains subscribe to a code unwritten, but not less inexorable, that they shall die with their ship, if passengers are aboard when it goes down. The commander of *La Bourgogne* was last seen on the bridge, his hand on the whistle-cord, as the great liner took the long dive. Captain Von Goessel of the *Elbe*, most genial and skilful of captains, stood on the bridge with arms folded calmly waiting for the waters to engulf him. Captain Griffith of the *Mohegan* waited on the bridge, while his vessel sank beneath his feet. Captain Luce of the *Arctic* died at his post. There have been recent instances of captains, having piled their ships up on rocks or shoals, going to their cabins and ending their lives. They knew it was either that or a life of retirement on shore. Not all have chosen to accept that alternative which lay within their own hands. You may find them brooding the years away in little rose-covered cottages in Hamburg, Bremen, Liverpool, Glasgow, or some Long Island village—each a victim of one overshadowing mistake which set the record of years at naught, and offset all the bravery and skill and devotion to duty that in them lay.

In fact when one considers the rigid responsibilities of a captain there can be but wonder that he is such a wholesome and pleasant person, and such good company at all times when the navigation of the ship does not demand his close attention.

One foggy morning in the spring of 1908 the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was lying off Robin's Reef, waiting for the mist banks to rise before proceeding to her pier. Many of the passengers who had succumbed to Captain Nierich's genial and magnetic personality had gone forward under the bridge for a last word with their commander. The Captain could not but see them, but there was nothing to indicate that he did. They knew better

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than to obtrude themselves upon the bluff skipper's attention. Evidently he had other things to think of. The passengers did not quite understand. It was true there was fog, but the liner was in the bay; what possible harm could come? While they would hate to think it of the Captain, there was little doubt that this was a pose.

Suddenly, as they stood there, the telephone on the bridge rang. Captain Nierich answered, and then in an instant had dropt the receiver and sprung to the after-section of the bridge. There came a crash astern, and the sharp cutwater of the *Crown of Castile,* blundering through the fog, bit into the German liner's stern. By this time the captain had pulled up a long brass rod. This rod, when pulled as high as it would go, began to descend, while great gongs rang throughout the immense hull. In seven seconds the rod had sunk into its original position, and the gongs—warning every one out of the way of the bulkhead doors—had ceased. Captain Nierich turned to a lever, and gave it a mighty pull. Instantly the ship reverberated with the noise of twenty steel doors flying shut, with a force that would have cut logs in two. The hull practically was hermetically sealed. Even had the bow of the wandering tramp penetrated below the water-line, the *Kronprinz* would have remained afloat. As it was the hole was punched above the water, and no compartment filled.

Proximity to port had not found Captain Nierich napping. He maintained as rigid attention to all details looking toward the safety of the ship in New York Bay as he would have in mid-sea. And when the test came—the first real test, by the way, of the automatic bulkhead-closing system—he was ready for it. By actual time, the *Kronprinz* was watertight within twenty seconds after the collision.

Some captains are frequently called upon to show gallantry or resourcefulness in situations bordering upon the hazardous; others pursue a peaceful and uneventful course over smiling seas, so to speak, year in and year out. Capt. Charles Polack of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,* for example, could wear a double row of medals for bravery across his ample chest. Once, in the fall of 1907, when his vessel was speeding for Bremen, with cabins well filled, the steamship was shaken by some shock, and then slewed off at a tangent. A derelict had carried away the rudder. The steamship was then 400 miles from Halifax. Some of the passengers, whose nerves had not withstood the accident, wanted the Captain to make for that port. But there were mails aboard, and several hundred passengers were on this vessel, because she was swift; they had taken passage on her because they wanted to reach Europe in the shortest possible time. So Polack decided to finish the trip, rudder or no rudder, by steering with his propellers. He did this in four and a half days, bringing the vessel in port only a few hours late. In all this time Captain Polack never left the bridge. Hour after hour he was at the signal telegraph, calling for a little extra power on the starboard propeller, or on the port screw, as the case might be; backing with one, going astern with the other. Thus the course was maintained and the journey completed without accident. When the Captain finally went from the bridge to his cabin, his feet were so swollen that they were obliged to cut his shoes off.

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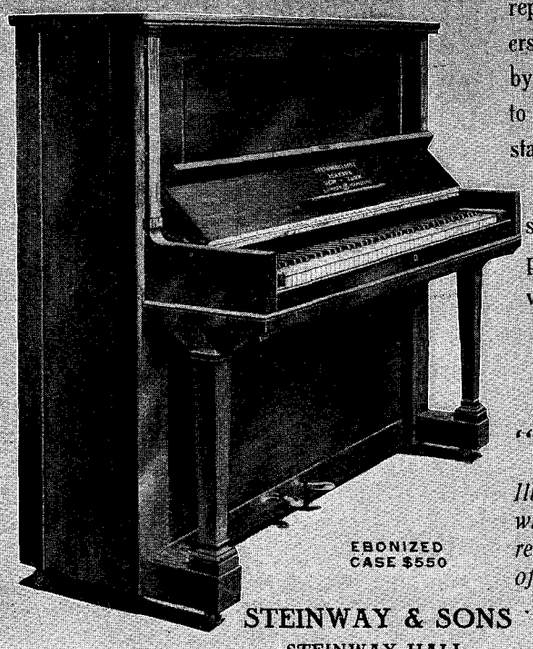

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Authorized Translation

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tains are not likely to become known to the public, both because of the Captain's modesty and a policy of silence. The passengers are usually quite unaware of the events of the night as they see the skipper smiling and urbane as he passes along the deck.

Two or three years ago the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* ran into a heavy fog on approaching the English Channel. The dreaded Scillys were somewhere at hand, but they were not to be seen. But they were passed and Captain Cueppers strained his ear for the Lizard fog-signal. Finally Cueppers sent out a wireless inquiry to the Lizard, asking the operator if he had heard the *Kaiser's* fog whistle. Answer came back that it had been heard about three miles to the southward. The captain signaled back that in order to be certain he would blow his fog-whistle three times. He waited one minute and then the whistle-blasts were sounded.

"The sounds come directly abeam of this station," answered the operator. Captain Cueppers felt that he knew his position now to a certainty, and groped his way toward the Eddystone. Eventually the vessel, which had passengers to land at Plymouth, was anchored off that port. The passengers boarded the tender, and the *Kaiser* proceeded to Bremen. The commander never got the faintest glimpse of Plymouth. There is nothing heroic in this, but eminent skill as a navigator is plainly read in this incident.

AS GOLDWIN SMITH SAW GRANT

GOLDWIN SMITH'S first visit to America was in 1864, when Vicksburg had fallen, Gettysburg had been fought, and the Confederacy was "in its last ditch." He had supported the Union cause in England by pen and voice and helped prevent Great Britain's recognition of the Confederate Government. He was almost alone in predicting that our Government would eventually meet its obligations, and, as he humorously declared, had his works been equal to his faith, had he invested largely in American paper when it was down to 40, his visit "would have been profitable as well as instructive." Gladstone had written him that if the North would let the South go, Canada might afterward be allowed to enter the Union, but he suppress the letter, "which I thought would be of little use at the time and might afterward do him harm." While here he visited Grant at his headquarters before Petersburg and studied his character then and, in fact, all through his public life. In Professor Smith's "Reminiscences," running in *McClure's*, we read:

Grant was a silent, somewhat saturnine man, very simple in his demeanor and habits. His quarters were a common tent, in which was a chest with his kit marked "U. S. G., U. S. A." He was said to dislike military parade and even military music. He seems to have been less of a strategist than of a sledge-hammer of war, pounding his enemy by his blows, with little regard for the expenditure of life. He may be almost said to have profest the strategy of attrition. Of this the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, fought in a blind country, was a signal in-

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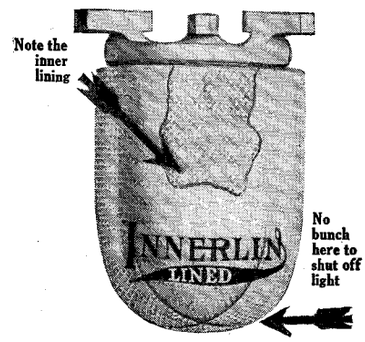

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stance. Why the battles of the Wilderness were fought at all, when the plan apparently was to hold Lee in the North while Sherman pierced the Confederacy to the heart, was a question to which I never could get a clear answer from a soldier. But there can be no doubt as to the inestimable service which Grant by his iron resolution and inflexible tenacity did the cause. His great victory at Fort Donelson was the first light of hope in a darkness which seemed almost that of despair. He also rendered a great service by firmly taking the whole war into his own hands and out of those of the politicians whose meddling had done much mischief. A remark to the contrary in an article of the New York *Sun* on "The Political Element in War-Power" was from the pen of the editor, not that of the writer. His generosity Grant showed by handing back to Sherman, when the attack on Vicksburg had succeeded, the protest which, at the council of war, Sherman had put in against the attack. His chivalry was shown by his demeanor to Lee after the surrender at Appomattox, when he treated Lee at once as a friend and refused to receive his sword. His good feeling and his good sense together he showed by at once paroling the beaten army, providing for their wants, and giving them back their horses "for the fall plowing." He nobly declined to enter Richmond as a conqueror.

Pitchforked into the Presidency by the passion of the Americans for military glory, Grant, being totally without political experience, of course failed. The only political quality which he had was resolution, which he once at least opposed, under good advice, to dishonest and mischievous legislation. He had a fatal notion that supporting public delinquents of his own party was standing by comrades under fire. Between this rough soldier and such a man as Charles Sumner, with his high-stepping culture and lofty self-esteem, antipathy was sure to be strong. Some one, to please Grant, was decrying Sumner to him, saying that Sumner was a free-thinker and did not even believe in the Bible. "Well," said Grant, "I suppose he didn't write it." Wellington, between whom and Grant there was some resemblance, also once in his life said a good thing. When he appeared at the court of the Restoration, the marshals of the Empire turned their backs on him. The King apologized to him for their rudeness. "*N'importe, Sire; c'est leur habitude,*" was Wellington's reply.

I met Grant and Mrs. Grant some years afterward at a garden party at Lambeth Palace. A curiously rustic couple they looked in that assemblage of fashion. Grant was then touring under the auspices of politicians who wanted a third term for him and thought it might be secured by presenting him to the world's homage. No showman could have had a worse lion. Stanley, who showed Grant over Westminster Abbey, said that, of all men of mark whom he had met, Grant "was the most boorish." Grant was no doubt unappreciative of antiquities, and Stanley had no opportunity of diving into the character of the man.

I also some years afterward at Philadelphia made the acquaintance of Meade, who appeared to me a high-minded soldier and a thorough gentleman. I could well believe that he had done good service in restoring the tone of the Army of the Potomac when it had been run down under Hooker. Of Meade's generalship I am, of course, incompetent to form a judgment. It may be that, after the repulse of Lee's attack at Gettysburg, he ought to have ordered his line to advance. Had he attacked Lee in the position which Lee afterward took up, he might have lost

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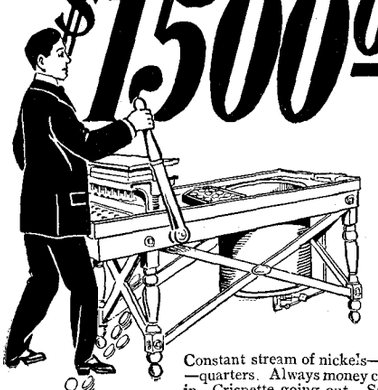

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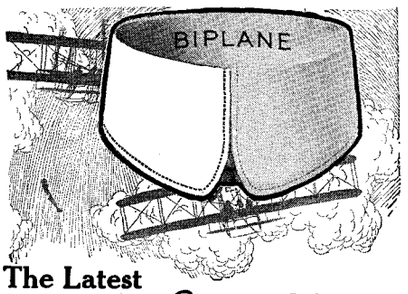

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This is because I eliminate entirely any middlemen's profits. I can sell to you at the same price that *other* manufacturers sell at wholesale to their jobbers.

The filler of my Panatela is grown in Cuba—a clean, long Havana leaf, severely tested and carefully matured. The wrapper is of genuine Sumatra. And that is all there is in my Panatela—no shorts or cuttings, no doctoring or flavoring.

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Here Is My Offer:—I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas, on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

Think this over carefully—seriously. To you it means better cigars at less money than you are now spending. In ordering, please enclose business card or send references, and state whether you prefer a light, medium or dark cigar.

Write for my book—it's free. It contains much concerning tobacco in general, and considerable about my cigars in particular.

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what he had won at Gettysburg, so great had become the superiority of the defense over the attack. He was very candid in saying that at Gettysburg, Lee had thrown away his chances, and that, had he maneuvered instead of rushing against a strong position, the result would not have been so sure. He said not a word against Grant, but showed, I thought, that he did not admire the strategy of attrition.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

An Anachronism.—When some celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve were seen on exhibition, Mr. McNab was taken to see them. "I think no great things of the painter," said the gardener; "why, man! tempting Adam wi' a pippin of a variety that wasna known until about twenty years ago!"—*Argonaut.*

Q. E. D.—A member of the faculty of a New England university tells of a freshman, who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

"Well, sir," responded the freshman, "'proved' is a strong word. But I *will* say that I have rendered it highly probable."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Not Responsible.—NURSE—"What's that dirty mark on your leg, Master Frank?"

FRANK—"Harold kicked me."

NURSE—"Well, go at once and wash it off."

FRANK—"Why? It wasn't *me* what did it!"—*Punch.*

Fooling the Lion.—BARBARA (who has just had a lesson on protective coloring)—"Daddy, I know why a giraffe is all over spots."

DADDY—"Well, why is it?"

BARBARA—"So that if a lion came along he would mistake it for a leaf."—*Punch.*

Fee Simple.—MRS. YOUNG "I want to get a divorce from my husband."

LAWYER—"What are your charges?"

MRS. YOUNG—"My charges? Mercy! I thought I'd have to pay you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Advertising.—ANGLER (new recruit to the gentle art, who is "flogging" the stream)—"Not splash so much? Why bless you, if I don't attract their attention how are the fish to know the beastly things are there at all."—*Punch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 2.—Mlle. Hélène Dutrieu makes an aeroplane flight of eight miles at Ostend, carrying a passenger.

September 3.—Leon Morane breaks the world's height record, by going up 8,471 feet in his aeroplane at Beauville, France.

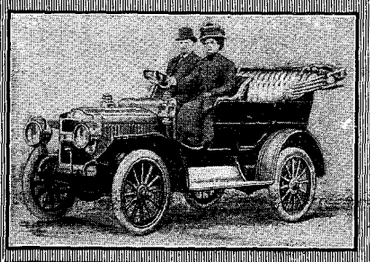
M. Bielovucci finishes a 366-mile flight from Paris to Bordeaux; four stops were made on the way and seven hours were spent in the air.

An uprising in Nueva Viscaya, P. I., comes to an end with the capture of Simeon Maudac, the leader.

The International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen adjourns to meet in Vienna in 1913.

September 4.—The appointment of Count de Tovar as Ambassador from Portugal to the Vatican is announced from Lisbon.

A 75,000 MILE MOTOR TOUR



Mr. H. A. Hover of Hover, Wash., is making a 75,000-mile automobile tour. To date he has covered half the distance. His Maxwell car was equipped with **The**

TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD SHOCK ABSORBER

to fit it for the rough roads of six continents. From Berlin he wrote:

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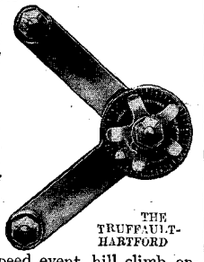

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September 5.—It is reported that English scientists have discovered the microorganism which destroys bacteria essential to the fertility of the soil.

Acting President E. F. Albano of Chile dies; Minister of Justice Emiliano Figueroa is appointed his successor.

September 6.—The twenty-first International Eucharistic Congress opens in Montreal.

John B. Moissant, the American aviator, reaches London in a flight from Paris in which a succession of accidents delayed him several days.

September 7.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague hands down a decision in the Newfoundland Fisheries case in which the United States gains five points and Great Britain two; the latter are considered the most important.

William Holman Hunt, the artist, dies in London.

It is reported that floods threaten Alaska and Kobe, Japan, and that much damage has been done in the northern provinces of Hondo.

September 8.—George Chavez, a young Peruvian aviator, reaches a height of 8,792 feet in a monoplane, breaking the world's record.

It is announced that King George has decided to revive the long-disused ceremony of the investiture of the Prince of Wales; it will take place in Wales next July.

Domestic

September 2.—It is announced from Beverly that President Taft has appointed Dr. J. A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, director of the new Bureau of Mines.

According to statistics of the *Journal of American Medical Research*, 131 persons have died of injuries received on July 4, 1910, the best showing since 1903.

The New York cloakmakers' strike, involving 70,000 workers, is settled after a protracted struggle.

September 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at Sioux City, Ia., and at Sioux Falls, S. D., commends the tariff commission plan and the maximum and minimum provision of the Payne Law.

September 5.—President Taft opens the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul, Minn., with a notable address.

September 6.—Theodore Roosevelt makes a speech on conservation at the Congress in St. Paul.

The Republicans carry their entire ticket in the Vermont State election by about 18,000 plurality; Lieutenant-Governor John A. Mead is elected Governor over C. D. Watson of St. Albans.

Returns from the New Hampshire State primaries indicate the nomination of Robert P. Bass of Peterboro, the Republican progressive candidate for Governor; Clarence E. Carr of Andover receives the Democratic nomination without opposition.

In the Michigan primary elections Chase S. Osborn receives the Republican nomination for Governor; Representative Charles E. Townsend defeats United States Senator J. C. Burrows for the Republican endorsement for the United States Senatorship.

In the Wisconsin State primaries Francis E. McGovern receives the Republican nomination for Governor; United States Senator La Follette is endorsed for renomination.

The Pennsylvania Railroad begins its regular service from New York through the East River tunnels to Long Island.

September 8.—Three men are killed and nine severely injured in an explosion of fuel oil on the battleship *North Dakota* in Chesapeake Bay.

Theodore Roosevelt declines to attend a projected banquet at the Hamilton Club of Chicago if United States Senator Lorimer is to be present.

At the Connecticut Democratic State Convention, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven is nominated for Governor.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

	Population.		Per cent. increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Alton, Ill.	17,528	14,210	23.3
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	30,345	14.2
Beloit, Wis.	15,125	10,436	44.9
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	4.2
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	36.7
Janesville, Wis.	13,894	13,185	5.3
Long Island, N. Y.	2,098,460	1,452,611	44.4
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	21,228	45.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697	19.7
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	162,608	34.2
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	46.2
Troy, N. Y.	76,813	60,651	26.6
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,931	66.5

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Choose your style from our style book—your fabric from our samples—and take your own measure from the simple outfit we send you. We guarantee to fit you from this measure.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. J. A.," New York, N. Y.—"Please state whether the plural of the word 'employe' is *employes* or *employees*."

This particular spelling of the word forms its plural by the addition of *s*, thus, *employes*. This rule applies also to the regular spelling and either form is recognized as correct.

"R. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please define the word 'propædeutic.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1428, col. 1) states that this is "a subject introductory to an art, a science, or another study." The word is derived from the Greek term *propaideuo*, meaning to teach beforehand.

"G. A. L.," Langford, S. Dak.—"Kindly give a translation of the motto which appears on our paper currency, 'Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil.'"

A translation of this motto reads, "Seal of the Treasury of North America." The words as they appear in the inscription are abbreviated.

"F. W.," Liberal, Kans.—"How are the words 'garage' and 'denatured' pronounced, according to the very best usage in this country?"

The French word "garage" has so recently been introduced into our English vocabulary that its pronunciation is still somewhat unsettled. The French pronunciation prevails at the present time (ga"razh'; a as in arm), altho the Anglicized form is recognized by dictionaries (gar'ej; a as in arm, e as in they). The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the pronunciation of the word ["denature" as de-nê chur or -tiur (second *e* as in they and *u* as in fur).

"J. G. H.," Norfolk, Va.—"Please state the meaning of the word 'pogrom' as it appears in a report on the political conditions in Russia."

This word is contained in the STANDARD DICTIONARY on page 2168, column 3, and is defined as "*a local disturbance, as a riot, pillage, etc.*, instigated by officials under the direction of the central government."

"G. E.," Shelby, N. C.—"Shakespeare says (Twelfth Night, Act I., Scene V.), 'these wise men, that crow so at *these* set *kind* of fools.' Did he make an error, or was 'these kind' formerly correct?"

Goold Brown, in his "Grammar of English Grammars," condemns this construction which he finds in Shakespeare, thus viewing it as an error and not as an idiom of that time. We quote his views upon the matter, as follows: "In general, a collective noun, unless it be made plural *in form*, no more admits a plural adjective before it, than any other singular noun. Hence the impropriety of putting *these* or *those* before *kind* or *sort;* as, '*These kind* of knaves I know.'—Shakespeare."

"J. B. H.," Irvington, Va.—"Kindly state whether the following sentence is correct in regard to the use of the plural verb *are:* 'The ruined family to whom it belongs *are* a remarkable illustration.'"

Either view as to the accuracy of this construction may be supported by grammatical authority. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" states that "*when the nominative is a collective* noun conveying the idea of plurality, the verb must agree with it in the plural number." This ruling is elaborated as follows: "After such a noun, we can use either a singular verb, agreeing with it literally, strictly, formally, . . . or a plural one, agreeing with it figuratively, virtually, ideally." The *idea to be exprest is therefore the determining* factor in this instance.

Filial Generosity. "Your father looks very nice with his gray hairs."

"Yes, dear old chap! I gave him those."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

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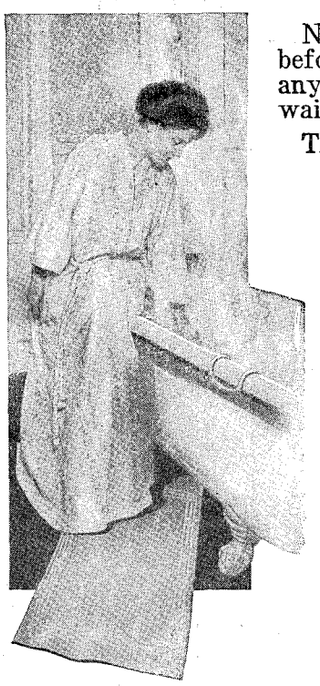

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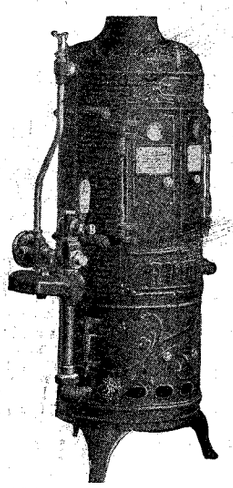

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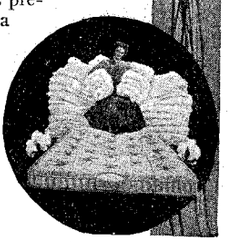

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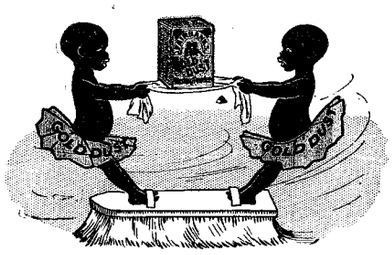

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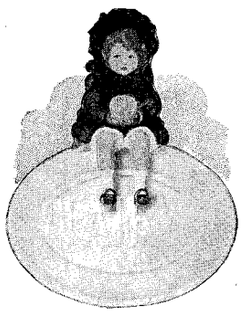

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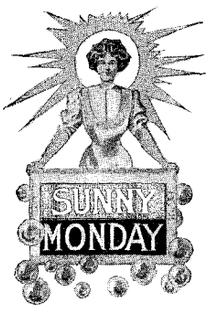

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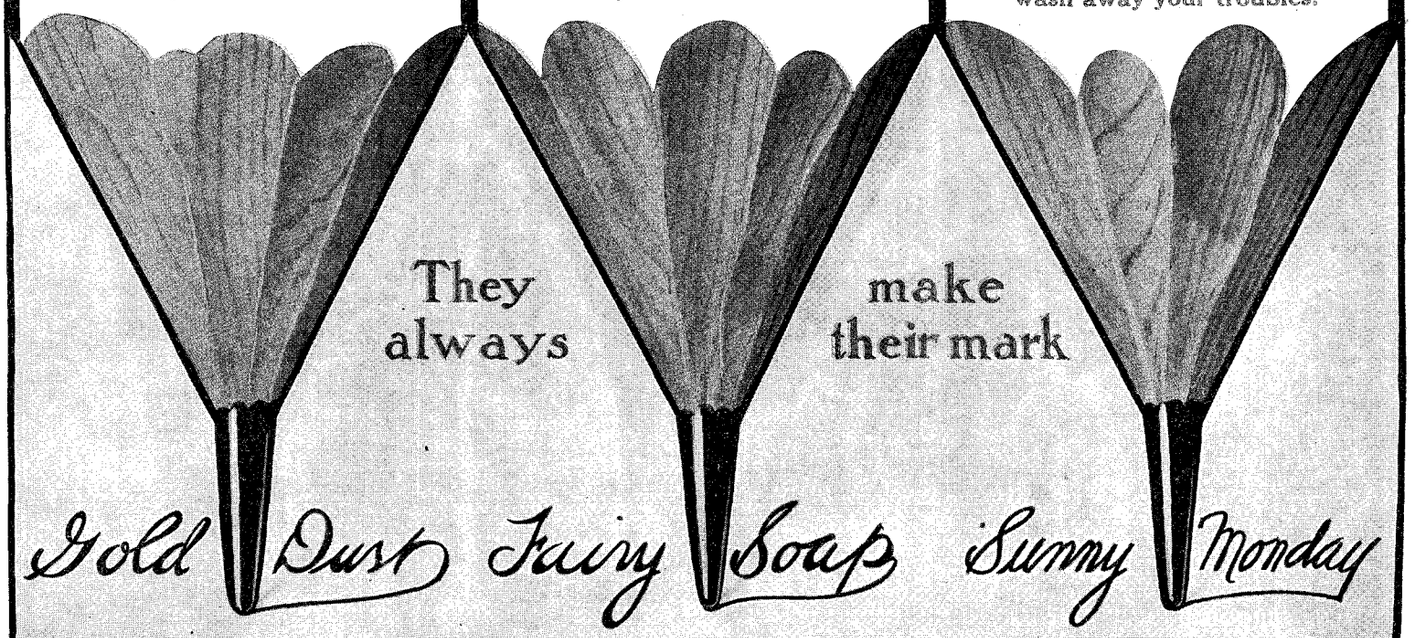

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